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6 July 1984

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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6 July 1984

**USSR REPORT**  
**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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INTERNATIONAL

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES PARTICIPATION IN UNESCO

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 8 May 84 pp 1-4

[Interview by IZVESTIYA correspondent D. Velikiy with Viktor Fedorovich Stukalin, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs: "With Concern for Mankind's Future"--date and place not given]

[Text] Thirty years have passed since the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Our correspondent D. Veliki met with V. F. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and asked him to answer a few questions relating to the activity of this international forum and the contribution of the Soviet Union to its work.

Question: What, in your opinion, characterizes the activity of UNESCO for the last thirty years?

Answer: Since the USSR's entry into UNESCO both the composition of the organization and the character of its activities have undergone considerable change. UNESCO has turned from the relatively narrow specialized UN agency that largely acted in the interests of a small group of Western states into one of the most universal organizations of the present time. Its activity currently involves 161 states, including all the socialist countries and the overwhelming majority of developing nations.

But there is more to it than just quantitative shifts--the face of this organization itself has changed. Thus, one of its most important achievements is, we believe, that it has begun to actively participate, within its scope of authority in international cooperation aimed at the solution of the most burning problems of today that concern all mankind; that is, to decisively work for the attainment of its charter aims.

It is equally important that the entire practical activity of UNESCO is currently based on a comprehensive analysis of the global problems of our planet and the use of the experience and real possibilities of UNESCO in the search for their solution. UNESCO has won considerable international prestige by its contribution to mankind's struggle for the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of a nuclear disaster and the promotion of international understanding and the peaceful cooperation of states with different social and political systems.

UNESCO is also increasing its efforts in the struggle against such an anachronism of our time as the remnants of colonialism, the manifestations of racism and apartheid and the backwardness that the developing countries have inherited from the era of colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The active stand of UNESCO and its practical activities in these fields are another reason for the fact that the influence and prestige of this organization on the international scene have grown immeasurably.

Question: What about the USSR's practical contribution to UNESCO's efforts and achievements?

Answer: Since its first days in UNESCO, the Soviet Union has been involved, actively and constructively, in its work. Advocating tirelessly the growth of international cooperation in scope and depth, better understanding among the nations, detente and world peace, the USSR initiated UNESCO's many major undertakings and accomplishments in the field of education, science, culture and communications.

Sharing unstintingly its experience in these fields, the USSR actively participates in drafting all UNESCO major documents, plans, programmes and projects. Many Soviet specialists are involved in international research, acting as consultants and experts with respect to projects which are carried out in various countries and which are concerned with education, science, culture, and communications.

The Soviet Union takes an active part in global research programmes under UNESCO aegis. These include the studies of the World Ocean within the framework of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Hydrologic Programme, the intergovernmental environmental programme on man and the biosphere, the International Programme of Geological Correlation and the Intergovernmental Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technological Information (UNISIST). As regards many major programmes and research projects, the Soviet Union initiated and hosted international forums important for mankind's advance in these fields. In particular, the USSR played host to the first international congress on biospheric preserves, and an international seminar of journalists from 46 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, the first undertaking of its kind. On the USSR's proposal, International Book Year was designated. Moscow is the venue of regular international book fairs which attract great interest all over the world. In 1983 alone six major UNESCO-sponsored international forums took place in the USSR, illustrating this country's extensive involvement in UNESCO activities in all fields. The Soviet Government established within UNESCO framework the Krupskaya prize which annually goes to organisations and individuals for achievements in combatting illiteracy. The awarding of the Krupskaya prize is an important event in UNESCO activities.

Question: What are the main problems facing UNESCO and what are the prospects for its further activities?

Answer: I think UNESCO has good prospects. The organisation should continue to promote social and cultural development of the peoples, strengthen peace and broaden fruitful mutually beneficial international cooperation in the areas within its competence. In its activities UNESCO is guided by the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, which is a sensible balance of interests of the member states.

At the same time, there are people who are displeased with UNESCO's activities. It is, above all, the U.S. Administration, which recently announced its decision to withdraw from the organisation on December 31, 1984. The aim of that move is obvious. It is a new manifestation of the policy of blackmail and diktat to those who reject Washington's position. Such actions can only be regarded as an attempt to undermine UNESCO's principle of universality and a new attack on the system of UN institutions and the generally accepted standards of equitable international cooperation. The decision taken by the U.S. Administration came under sharp criticism by the international and American scientific and cultural community.

The Soviet Union sees UNESCO as a major effective forum for international cooperation in the interest of promoting the development of all human civilisation, preserving and strengthening world peace and promoting friendship and mutual understanding between all nations. That is why our country continues actively to support UNESCO and wants that organization to continue actively furthering the cause of peace and progress in the interest of ensuring a better future for all mankind.

(Izvestia, May 6. In full.)

CSO: 1812/218

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. MILITARY, INTELLIGENCE TIES TO SOUTH KOREA HIT

PM241346 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 14

[Report by Dmitriy Kapustin: "Korea: A Reportage From the 38th Parallel"]

[Text] Pyongyang, Kaesong, Panmunjom--The bus carries our small Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation quickly toward Panmunjom--the little village where 30 years ago the armistice was signed in Korea which ended U.S. imperialism's aggression in the country. The journey from our comfortable hotel in Kaesong to Panmunjom took just 30 minutes but during that time a whole succession of impressions rushed past and my memory highlighted as though on a screen episodes from my first visit.

At that time, March 1966, several Soviet people arrived in Kaesong in the middle of the night and were struck by the city's deserted and tense appearance: the windows in the houses were blacked out, there was the minimum of street lighting, and armed patrols stood at the crossroads.

The Korean comrades say that the acts of provocation by the U.S. forces and the South Korean authorities have not ceased, that attempts to dispatch spies [lazutchiki] are continuing, and that the number of different violations of the armistice has topped 350,000. Unprecedentedly large-scale U.S.-South Korean maneuvers, Team Spirit-84, were held in South Korea recently, with about 210,000 men taking part. As the foreign press reported, the maneuvers rehearsed offensive operations involving the simulated use of tactical nuclear weapons, of which at least 800 units have been shipped into the U.S. bases in South Korea.

The bus rushed along the cobbled Kaesong streets. I looked around me: it was a Kaesong that I recognized and yet did not recognize. Here were the celebrated southern fortress gates--(Namdemun), the jewel of late 14th century Korean architecture. Here was the old hotel with its little fountain in the shape of a ginseng root--a distinctive and, by all accounts, unique monument to the "root of life." But here were the multistory apartment blocs that are being built throughout people's Korea, a new park, and a new street.

The demarcation line separates 70 percent of Kaesong's population from their parents, wives, husbands, children, and relatives and they know nothing about their fate. According to UN figures, about 20 percent of the inhabitants of North and South Korea are members of divided families. That is one Korean in five. Family tragedies, the people's tragedy....

The city suddenly ended and immediately gave way to rectangular paddy fields. In the DPRK, where just 18 percent of the territory is plowland, every patch of soil is cultivated with astonishing thoroughness, and wherever there is water, terraced paddy fields rise up the hillsides. And wherever water is in short supply--on hilltops and at the foot of mountains--terraced corn fields have been plowed and orchards have been carved out, and the terraces themselves are strengthened by walls made of carefully placed stones.

Suddenly we noticed ahead rows of huge boulders stretching in lines across the fields, beyond the hills to the horizon. We guessed that these were the unusual antitank "hedgehogs" a few meters from the demilitarized zone [DMZ]. It was exactly 2 km from there to Panmunjom. The bus slowed down near a guard hut in front of closed metal gates. Near the gates was a signpost, its paint peeling with age, on which it said: "Seoul 60 km."

We were met by security officers. Attached to their vehicle was a yellow flag, signifying that they were escorting visitors, and the number of our bus was noted down. But before we proceeded any further the officers invited us into an exhibition hall to look at a model of the Panmunjom region.

Under the 1953 armistice, one officer explained, the military demarcation line was set approximately along the 38th parallel. Both sides' troops were withdrawn 2 km from the line and a 4-km-wide DMZ was established between them. Situated in the center of the zone are a few isolated barracks--this is Panmunjom, where sessions of the Korean Military Armistice Commission are held periodically. This is also where the neutral commission to monitor the armistice, consisting of representatives from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland, works. Their missions are located near Panmunjom.

A public opinion poll conducted by the authorities in South Korea showed that 90.6 percent of the population, particularly the younger generation, want unification of the country. Equally definite was the conclusion of the UN Commission on the Unification and Restoration of Korea, whose report noted the "open desire of all Koreans for unification."

Incidentally, this commission, which was created as a result of U.S. machinations in the United Nations in 1950, when the USSR representative was not taking part in the Security Council sessions because the PRC representatives' place on the council was occupied by a representative of Chang Kai-shek, was not always so objective. But time took its toll, and when the overwhelming majority of commission members left it in 1973 it ceased to exist. The fiction of the "UN forces in Korea" has also collapsed. From the very outset they were composed mainly of U.S. troops, and the subunits from a number of other states, in their strength constituting a purely token presence, were withdrawn by the mid-seventies on their governments' instructions. The 40,000-strong U.S. troops remained,

"one on one" with the Korean people, so to speak. They the U.S. politicians began stating that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea were there not according to a "UN mandate" but in accordance with the U.S.-South Korean "mutual defense" treaty of 1953. Some 25 years later a "Joint U.S.-South Korean Command" headed by the U.S. general in command of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea was even set up.

But the essence of these reforms soon became clear to the world, too. Subunits of South Korean soldiers under that very command were given the green light, on Washington's instructions, to quell rioters when the 1980 uprising by the South Korean population in Kwangju against the Seoul regime's anti-people policy was at its height.

Last year's act of provocation involving the South Korean Boeing was yet further evidence of the criminal militarist alliance between Washington and Seoul. Korea-watchers are well aware of the clear and deep ties between South Korean intelligence and the CIA. Until quite recently it even bore the same name as its U.S. "elder sister" and journalists used to say maliciously that the "South Korean CIA is a mixture of the U.S. CIA, the FBI, and the Italian mafia."

Few people realize that the South Korean airline KAL is more military than civil. It has taken part in the assembly of U.S. aircraft and helicopters, cooperates closely with the U.S. firm Northrop and builds fighters under license from it. Eyewitnesses state that U.S. Air Force personnel often play a decisive role at KAL plants and that heavy bombs and U.S. "air-to-surface" missiles are stored at the company's bases and depots.

The leading posts in the airline are held by former generals and officers of the South Korean Air Force. They were all trained at one time in the United States or at U.S. military bases and were taught never to do anything without consulting the Americans. Small wonder that with such a close "military-intelligence alliance" (not to mention South Korea's military-political and economic dependence on the United States) the South Korean Boeings have often been "decoys" in the CIA's dirty deeds....

The iron gates slowly opened--we entered the DMZ with its rows of barbed wire, clumps of feather grass growing to right and left, thick bushes, fresh uncut grass and a bridge across a stream with sandy banks.

To the right we could see another bridge and a building in the oriental style. This bridge is guarded by a U.S. soldier. Wearing high laced boots and a helmet bearing the white letters MP, he was leaning against a striped marker post. His face was half hidden by his dark sunglasses.

A few minutes more and we were in Panmunjom. Korean officers invited us into one of the buildings where sessions of the Military Armistice Commission are periodically held. We were escorted by some soldiers from the People's Army: This precaution is by no means superfluous since there have been quite a few acts of provocation and other incidents here. The U.S. GI's at the other end of the row of buildings stood in identical poses--arms folded, feet apart--and examined us intently, while some took photographs. We photographed them, too. This unusual photography session lasted 2-3 minutes.

The conference hall was empty. There were no talks that day and we could sit in the delegates' chairs. The furniture in the hall is extremely simple: wooden tables and chairs with two rows of armchairs near the main table. On the table there were two microphones facing in different directions with the black lead between them exactly in the middle, emphasizing that it is here that the demarcation line runs.

Leaving the building we saw two brightly painted buses marked "Reunion in Korea Ltd" approaching from the South Korean side. This proved to be a Seoul tourist firm which organizes trips to Panmunjom for foreign tourists. The price is \$12 when southern Korea is being sold off wholesale....

We took one last look at Panmunjom. New two- and three-story buildings and the green fields of the Panmun agricultural cooperative were visible beyond the trees that have sprouted up. This is viewed as a symbol of the fact that the peasants of people's Korea believe in their future and are not afraid to live alongside the line that temporarily divides Korea. The U.S. GI's are also a symbol, the symbol of the true culprit behind the splitting of Korea. Seoul businessmen are the third symbol of the mercenary figures in South Korea who are maintained by U.S. bayonets and who conduct their business without regard for the people's aspirations.

Yes, Panmunjom epitomizes the country's open grief, its unhealed wound. People in Korea often remember this geographical location where no one lives permanently: when they see the mined beaches of the southern DPRK on the remains of the railroad which once linked North with South; and when they realize that many of the incomparable beauties of the Diamond Mountains cannot be seen because they are located virtually on the demarcation line.

You cannot help remembering Panmunjom when people, talking at plants or in the fields, say sadly that their closest relatives live in South Korea. Panmunjom also comes to mind when you hear the tuneful Korean song from the movie about the defenders of Wolme Island who sacrificed their lives in holding off a U.S. landing in the Inchon Region for 3 days in September 1950. The words of this song reflect the Koreans' attitude toward their homeland in an astonishingly accurate way:

When spring comes my entire homeland is the color of apple blossom.  
In fall the golden ears of rice sway in its fields.  
I know that this is more valuable than my life.

CSO: 1807/228

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET RELIGIOUS FREEDOM 'NOT THE SAME' AS IN WEST

LD130234 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] [Announcer] Radio Moscow gets many questions from listeners about religion in the Soviet Union. Listeners are disturbed, for one, by reports in the American news media that religion is banned and clergy and lay men and women are persecuted. On this programme Mikhail Taratuca considers the situation and here is what he writes:

[Second voice] If religion is banned, how are we to explain the existence of 20,000 churches and other places of worship belonging to the Russian Orthodox, Baptist, Catholic, Jewish, Buddhist, Moslem and other faiths? Or the existence of 18 theological schools operated by these faiths? Or the fact that tourists from abroad are often surprised at the normal opportunities for believers in this country? Perhaps the reports in the American news media are incorrect.

[Announcer] These reports say that Soviet believers cannot worship freely.

[Second voice] In that case who fills the churches on days of worship? It's the private business of a Soviet citizen, whether he or she professes a religion and attends church services. No government official has the right to even ask if you are a believer or an atheist. No questionnaire or any other document demands information on this.

[Announcer] According to listeners the American news media say bases of worship in the Soviet Union are being closed.

[Second voice] On the contrary. In recent years there have been opened 30 more Russian Orthodox churches, 69 Lutheran churches, 22 Catholic churches, 55 Moslem mosques and numbers of houses of worship of other faiths.

[Announcer] So church life in the Soviet Union differs little from that in the West?

[Second voice] No, there is a difference. It's inevitable since this is an atheist state. Marxist ideology does not recognise the postulates of religion, but there are the realities of life and one is that there are believers and consequently their needs must be met.

[Announcer] And how has this conflict been settled?

[Second voice] By separating the Church from the State, by giving the Church autonomy. The Church gets no government subsidies. It cannot interfere as it used to before Soviet times in home or foreign policies, education or social welfare. These are all functions of none but the State. But, in turn, the state cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the Church. As a result the individual decides for himself whether or not to profess a religion.

[Announcer] But freedom of worship implies that parents have a right to teach their children religion, yet right after the socialist revolution all religious instruction in schools was banned.

[Second voice] Yes, that's right. Until then religious instruction was a must in all institutions of education and it was instruction in none but the Russian Orthodox faith because the Russian Orthodox church was the official church, even though there were many faiths in such a multi-national country as Tsarist Russia. The attitude of Soviet Government towards religion is that believing is the personal business of each individual. The schools were separated from the Church so as to prevent children from being forced into religious beliefs.

[Announcer] Then can parents teach their children religion at home? This is a frequent question from listeners.

[Second voice] Most certainly they can since parents have a right to participate in the education of their young. They can teach their children religion and go to church with them but they cannot prevent their children from attending school for religious reasons.

[Announcer] There are 18 theological schools in the Soviet Union. Now, where do the students come from? American news media claim, according to listeners, that the government has the final say about who is to attend these schools.

[Second voice] Not at all. The various religious faiths decide who will study in their schools and who they will send abroad to study, but if they send people abroad they do so on their own money.

[Announcer] Who maintains the churches, listeners ask.

[Second voice] The churches support themselves. They get their money from the contributions of churchgoers, from the sale of candles, crosses and other religious attributes and from the fees demanded for christenings, funerals and other rites. The various churches decide the size of these fees.

[Announcer] Is the income of churches taxes?

[Second voice] No, the churches make no contribution to the national budget.

[Announcer] Are the houses of worship the property of the churches?

[Second voice] Usually the government provides these houses of worship free of charge and for use forever. It almost never charges rent. If it does, the rent is small. As for repairs and utility fees, the church must finance these itself.

[Announcer] Listeners say they've heard and read that religious faiths in the Soviet Union have no opportunity to publish the printed matter they need.

[Second voice] That's not true either. All the major faiths and many of the smaller ones in this country publish periodicals and books. The National Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, for instance, issues a journal and church calendars and has published three editions of the Bible, the New Testament, a psalter, several hymn books and some albums about the activities of the Evangelical Christian Baptists in the Soviet Union. The religious communities use government-owned printing houses but publish at their own expense.

[Announcer] Yet listeners write that you can't find a Bible or book of psalms in Soviet bookshops.

[Second voice] True enough. The bookshops are government-owned outlets and the Soviet Government does not undertake to disseminate religious literature. The Church is separated from the state and has its own trade outlets where, incidentally, it does not sell the national dailies.

[Announcer] Listeners ask if the registration at government agencies required of religious bodies in the Soviet Union is a form of government control of the churches.

[Second voice] The registration is a kind of pledge that the religious body in question will act in accordance with Soviet law and in turn will be guaranteed freedom of worship for all its followers. There is no other meaning behind it.

[Announcer] Then why do some religious groups refuse to register?

[Second voice] Well, simply they refuse to recognize Soviet laws. These groups include Jehovah's Witnesses, the True Orthodox Christians and the Reformist Adventists.

[Announcer] What specific laws do they refuse to recognize?

[Second voice] The law of compulsory military service, for one. The Soviet Union has compulsory military service, just as many other countries have. In Switzerland, for example, evasion of military service carries with it a penalty of 18 months in prison. Religious groups like Jehovah's Witnesses and the Reformist Adventists do not allow their members to serve in the Armed Forces but if all other males in the Soviet Union are required to serve, why should these be an exception? According to another Soviet law, a religious group can hold as many services as it wishes in a house of worship but it cannot hold outdoor services, say at a sports stadium. Other Soviet laws say that parents can teach their children religion but no church can organise Sunday Schools nor can any church organize groups for secular activities. Jehovah's Witnesses, the Reformist Adventists and other such sects have also been known to act against the rights of citizens in violation of Soviet laws.

INTERNATIONAL

LITHUANIAN EMIGRE ANTI-OLYMPIC ACTIVITIES SCORED

PM241517 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 9

[Honored Journalist of the Lithuanian SSR V. Kazakyavichyus article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of an Event": "The Anti-Olympics and Their 'Heroes'"]

[Text] VILNIUS--I have visited the city several times. I have met many of its inhabitants and made quite a few friends among them, friends who even now, when the times are not very auspicious, are glad of every bit of news from the land of the Soviets and are interested in everything that happens on the banks of the Nyamunas.

It is a fact that many of our Lithuanian compatriots who have left their native land at various times and for various reasons live in Los Angeles. Many of them have retained their love for their native land and are proud of its achievements.

People in Los Angeles are perfectly aware of the great successes achieved by Soviet Lithuania's athletes at Olympic venues and world and European championships. They also know that Lithuanian representatives were supposed to come to Los Angeles for an honest contest with the world's best athletes. This is why the historian and journalist Vintzas Trumpa addressed an appeal to compatriots via the emigre press to organize the best possible welcome for the Lithuanian athletes.

So what happened? Preparations started. But not in response to our honest and sober-minded compatriot. A special committee composed of reactionary Lithuanian emigres living in Los Angeles was formed. It rented a hall near the sports facilities where anti-Soviet exhibitions, film shows hostile to the Olympic spirit, and lectures about the "illegality" of participation by Lithuanian athletes in the USSR Olympics delegation and about the "persecution" of religion and the national spirit, and so forth were to have been organized.

The plan was to entice Olympic guests, and of course people who had come from Soviet Lithuania, to this hall. There was to be no room for friendly encounters, heart-to-heart conversations about the native land, or the obtaining of objective information. The aim was quite different--a hunt

for "unreliable elements" in order to force somebody to stay on in the United States and then to raise a ballyhoo about Soviet citizens' "irresistible yearning" for the "free world."

The organizers of this disgraceful anti-Olympic venture did not even make any secret of their doings. The leader of the notorious "ban the Soviets" coalition, Dave Balsiger, gave an interview for the Lithuanian emigre rag DRAUGAS in which he called for anti-Soviet actions and spoke openly about the aims of his organization. The "coalition" sees its aims as being to create intolerable conditions for Soviet athletes. What the emigre newspaper printed can be seen as a direct incitement to provocations and even terror. And all this is being done under slogans of the protection of "human rights," observance of the Helsinki accords, and so forth.

In order to understand what the talk of "human rights" is worth, you only have to take a closer look at some of the members of the "Lithuanian anti-Olympic committee." One of them is a certain V. Shakalis, a habitual criminal who has been tried for robbery. Having fled from his homeland, he has become a "Lithuanian freedom fighter" in the United States. The association with sport of another "member of the committee"--S. Kudirka, ended with a leap from a Soviet ship on to a U.S. ship, which he made, according to his own words, to take revenge on his unfaithful wife whom he left behind in Klaipeda. Now the two traitors who ended up in California have been invited to engage in the "reeducation" of Soviet athletes, persuading them not to return home.

These are just some of the "champions of human rights" operating with the authorities' blessing in the city where the 23rd Olympics are to be held.

As a former sports correspondent I can confirm that even in 1936 when the Olympics were held in Nazi Berlin, their organizers did not behave this brazenly. This is a sad comparison but it is the truth.

CSO: 1800/417

ISRAEL PURSUES 'HITLERITE RACIAL POLICIES'

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 May 1984 on page 3 carries a 600-word article titled: "The Star of David and the Shadow of the Swastika" by V. Levin. Discussing the case of a young Belorussian who received permission to emigrate to Israel, the author makes plain that Israel is far from being "the Zionist paradise" that some have claimed it to be. The author discusses the high cost of Israeli military programs and cites an alleged Israeli military manual as saying that "it is better that 1,000 Arabs die than that one of us should perish." He goes on to draw a parallel between the current Israeli regime and Hitlerite Germany: "It is not only political or economic contradictions which tear at the country but racial as well. And in this sense the Zionists have not traveled very far from Hitler. The population is divided into three kinds: the Sabra, who were born in Israel, all people of the highest race, something similar to 'an Aryan of pure blood'; 'the Ashkenazi, refugees from Europe, are also people, only of a slightly lower kind; and the Sephardi, Jews of eastern origin (about 70 percent of the population), are third class citizens. They suffer inequality at the workplace, in admissions to universities, and in their wages. The lot of the Sephardi is poverty and unemployment." The author returns to the comparison in discussing the Israeli treatment of Palestinians: "The main goal of the Zionists is to force the Arabs to give up their land by military and economic means, so that they will be forever part of 'Greater Israel.' Does this not remind one of the 1,000 year Reich of Adolf Hitler?"

TASHKENT HOSTS UNESCO MEETING 'MAN AND BIOSPHERE'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 250-word UzTAG article announcing the conclusion on 18 May in Tashkent of a UNESCO conference on environmental protection in which representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, USSR, Czechoslovakia, United States, and Finland took part. It was the unanimous opinion of all participants that the conference was a success. Questions of the effect of mutagens on hereditary structures in cells and how to counter the effects of pollution from these substances were discussed. Uzbek scientists have been active in finding solutions to these problems, especially in the area of pesticides. Conference participants had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the work being done in Uzbekistan. Paul T. Baker, the UNESCO national committee chairman from the United States was quoted as giving the Tashkent meeting a high evaluation and noting the value of the exchange of opinions in the work of improving health care. The article further quotes him as saying "This is why my colleagues and I are indignant at the intent of the United States administration to cease its activity within the framework of UNESCO as of 31 December of this year. I hope that progressive forces will manage to change the situation which has arisen. Many American scientists want to continue the work of the UNESCO programs."

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SYRIAN RELIGIOUS OFFICIAL IN AZERBAIJAN--(AZERINFORM)--On 21 May a delegation of Muslim figures from Syria, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers and of USSR Muslim organizations, arrived in Baku. Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of religious trusts of the Syrian Arab Republic, heads the delegation. F. G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, received M. Khatib and the people traveling with him. The delegation paid a visit to E. M. Kafarova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of foreign affairs. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 May 84 p 3]

RODINA SOCIETY CHAIRMAN ELECTED--Moscow, 22 May, TASS--An enlarged meeting of the presidium of the Soviet society for cultural relations with compatriots aboard ("Rodina" Society) has been held here. At the meeting, Alexey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected the chairman of the society's presidium. [Text] [LD230936 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 22 May 84]

CSO: 1812/214

NATIONAL

SMALL SCALE OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN USSR STRESSED

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 22, May 84 p 27

[Text] Your press writes a great deal about the widespread drug addiction in the capitalist countries. This is all quite true, but the problem, however, must be sufficiently acute in your country as well for the U.S.S.R. to have a representative in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Mitkhaf TOPAC  
Istanbul, Turkey

EDUARD  
BABAYAN,  
the Soviet  
permanent  
representative  
in the U.N.  
Commission on  
Narcotic Drugs,  
replies:

The fact that the U.S.S.R. is represented in this U.N. Commission is evidence only of its readiness to render the international community assistance in solving this problem. The United Nations Organization unites the efforts of all lands. As regards the U.S.S.R., suffice it to say that in recent years only 2,500 drug addicts have been registered here. As you no doubt realize, with our 274 million people this is a negligible figure and it presents no serious problem. Not a single case of heroin addiction has been noted in the past decades. The production of this narcotic substance that is so widespread in the West has been forbidden in the U.S.S.R. . . .

For comparison I shall cite some

figures: In the U.S.A., for instance, there are half a million heroin addicts, about 172,000 in New York alone. This terrible affliction now also affects many people in Western Europe. The American magazine Newsweek has reported, for instance: "Amsterdam has become the heroin capital of Western Europe. It has more addicts than any other European city. Officially there are 8,000." According to information supplied by the Spanish Minister of Internal Affairs, José Barriónuevo, an even greater number of people—some 12,000—habitually take heroin in Barcelona.

Why is the position in the Soviet Union different? The main reason, as I see it, is that our society has rid itself completely of the social and economic causes that may push a person into an abyss of despair and force him to seek solace in "artificial bliss." Unemployment is totally absent in the U.S.S.R., the economic and cultural levels of life are constantly rising, there is no inequality that generates an inferiority complex, and such social phenomena as prostitution, mendicancy and vagrancy have been done away with. But prior to the October Revolution drug addiction, notably, opium smoking, was fairly widespread in our country, particularly in Central Asia. In the big cities cer-

tain strata of the population took cocaine and other narcotics.

However, in the early years of Soviet power the non-medicinal use of narcotics was completely stopped, both in Central Asia and in other parts of the country. An important obstacle to the growth of drug addiction in the U.S.S.R. is that both the pharmaceutical industry and the network of pharmacies are government-controlled.

In the U.S.S.R. there are no cocaine, LSD, or amphetamine addicts—not a single case has been registered of such addictions. Under Soviet law anyone who violates the regulations on the storage, production, sale and administration of narcotic drugs is liable to prosecution.

Let us examine the figure already given only 2,500 registered drug addicts in our country at the last count. This figure is the result of intensive work aimed at preventing the spread of drug addiction. In the U.S.S.R. all narcotic substances are sold by special prescription, and are exclusively for medicinal purposes. The prescription forms are numbered in series and must be checked separately. Regular reports on the number of prescriptions given out for narcotic substances must be submitted by medical and prophylactic institutions. Both in pharmacies and hospitals, in accordance with special instructions, narcotics are stored in locked safes, and their dispensation is strictly controlled.

The production of narcotic substances is completely under state control, and their volume is strictly limited by medicinal and research needs. It is forbidden to grow Indian hemp and the varieties of hemp that thrive in the southern reaches of the river Chu and in southern Manchuria, and also to grow the opium poppy.

Orders issued by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Health oblige medical and pharmaceutical institutions to report any information they receive on drug addicts to special narcological centres in the area nearest to the patient's place of residence. The fallacious practice of issuing drug "rations" to addicts, without which they are allegedly unable to live, has long been banned

in the Soviet Union.

As the representative of the U.S.S.R. in the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs I can state with certainty that the situation is monitored constantly in our country. We have a narcological service that is responsible for uncovering drug addicts and sending them for treatment. Each addict found is registered and the information about him forwarded to the Permanent Committee on Narcotics Control under the Ministry of Health. Drug addicts are hospitalized and given medical treatment.

Since people who have become addicted to drugs are found in the early stages of their illness, most of them consent voluntarily to undergo the proposed treatment. It is true, however, that there are cases when the narcology psychiatrist is faced with the dilemma of either leaving the patient to his own devices or subjecting him to treatment against his will. We believe that the most important thing is to rehabilitate the patient as a useful member of society. Hence Soviet legislation envisages a specific situation when, following an application lodged by the patient's family or the organization where he is employed, and on the recommendations of a medical board, a decision may be taken by a court to have the person committed to a medical institution for compulsory treatment. The term of treatment is determined by the court on the recommendation of the medical board. I should like to emphasize that this is in complete accordance with the international legal obligations the Soviet Union has taken upon itself. It should be noted that the U.S.S.R. scrupulously observes all the regulations laid down by the international conventions and protocols on narcotic drugs control to which it is a party, including the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

I have been able to tell you merely the basics of the situation in our country. Nevertheless, Mr. Topić, I trust I have answered your questions.

NATIONAL

MORE TASTE, REFINEMENT NEEDED IN NEW SOVIET RITUALS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 84 p 4

[Article by: S. Stepunina: "How Many Songs at the Wedding?"]

[Text] In writing his thoughts on "Lessons of Family Happiness" in yesterday's issue of our newspaper, our writer quoted the cost of several weddings in the Metallurgicheskiy Rayon of Chelyabinsk to be in excess of 4,000 rubles, based on data from the Civil Registry Office [ZAGS]. Surely, a disastrous figure! People dream about making their celebration of love a truly beautiful occasion. But here money is wasted on drunkenness, costly, ostentatious gifts.... Today's commentary is about ritual beauty--where it is and how to find it.

The only thing I regret about all the evenings I spent in Orenburg with Klavdiya Andreyevna Sheina was that I did not take a tape recorder with me, which I shall ignore, however, by professing my faith in live human contact without this form of technology. Only the words of her age-old songs remain in my notebook.

It is no wonder that everyone in Klavdiya Andreyevna's family sang. Her great grandmother, grandmother, and mother were singers. Her father too was a powerful basso. The brothers also.

Rare as it is, even now they continue to sing as Orenburg apartment dwellers. And when her brother Boris, an engineer and section chief in one of the Bryansk scientific-research institutes, gave way his daughter in marriage, 20 relatives showed up unexpectedly.

"And how they sang. What a wedding that was! Once I came to a neighboring school, and I said 'pick me some girls who can sing and I will teach them, or else beauty will vanish with us into the earth.' I sang a wedding song to the girls. They were surprised, but they liked it. Then we started to learn all the songs I used to hear and remembered as a little girl at evening gatherings. The girls have finished school by now, but they continue to sing. They say that they recently sang at a friend's wedding--the bride's make-up ran and she raised a howl...."

"And how many of those wedding songs do you know?"

"I would say I could count no less than 100. Each stage of the wedding, you see, has its own song. And after the guests sat down to feast, the girls would sing those very effective songs and they would charm each guest with a special song."

When I returned from Orenburg, not for any special purpose, but by life's coincidence and because of a official journalist's necessity, I immediately left on an assignment to Krasnodar where the All-Russian Scientific Practical Conference on Rites was taking place. Then Sheina's and my "evenings" came into what could not be anything but a logical and emotional interaction with everything that was heard and seen here as well as with the general contemporary ritual situation which our newspaper has been investigation for a number of years.

Data from one of the rather representative sociological studies are reassuring: In response to the question "What do you think about modern rites?", 95 percent of the respondents replied: "They are necessary." But these same data are also alarming: Fifty percent of the respondents--one-half!--added: "They are necessary, but they still do not fulfill their purpose."

The organizers of the Krasnodar conference will forgive me, but in our opinion, the time of the conference was not quite successfully utilized. A large part of the conference was taken up by reports that might have been of interest and broad scope, but they were not directed at the main theme of the meeting. And there was pitifully little said especially about ritual matters. And even less was demonstrated. Even so, we did see several marriage and engagement registrations as arranged by our hosts. Please remember: the Krasnodarians are recognized as being in the forefront of ritual matters.

So, following a demonstration at the cultural club of a cotton fabric combine where a meeting of the section on domestic-family rituals was held, Ivan Vasil'yevich Sukhanov, the section chairman and old friend and writer for our newspaper, cautioned us:

"Let's be gentle guests and refrain from judging the work of our hosts...."

The section was restrained. But the writer of this column cannot remain silent. She does not have the professional right to do so. Over an exhaustingly long period of time, the kind ladies in their long smart dresses, employees of the Krasnodar and Novorossiysk civil registry office, melodramatically recited loquacious texts and read their lines "with expression." The newlweds endured all of this rather patiently. Surprisingly, even the small children holding their parents' hand behaved themselves with discretion. No doubt they thought they would hear from their parents if they did not. And the old men who were attending their grandson's registration ceremony clearly found it painful to stand at attention, but no one offered them a seat....

Let him be the way he grows up,  
indefatigable in labor,  
Let him bring much joy  
to his parents....

A young woman sitting next to me turned and said, "What fine verse they have found, do you not think so? Usually there is such a struggle with the verse." Later on she and I spoke a lot with Raisa Petrovna Kuznetsova, the Civil Registry Office section chief of the Penzensk gorispolkom. This was her first time at such an imposing meeting. She was thrilled to be sitting next to the most proficient Tambovian, Evgeniya Petrovna Kirillova, who restored the engagement ritual in Russia.

"We adopted that ritual," Raisa Petrovna told me, "and we perform the ceremony in the clubs. We invite 30 to 40 couples. A lot you say? But the hall is a big one, after all. And we do not always invite the parents. Why not? Where can we seat them? The young people sit in the stalls. At a table on stage are the labor veterans, legal consultants, and medical personnel. They address the young couples, and a ZAGS official declares the couple to be engaged.

The stirring sacrament of engagement--with a presidium!

I shall allow myself two more poetic citations, not from scenarios I have observed, but from those I read in an information bulletin about a review contest which was held in Novotroitsk. According to one script, the person in charge of the ceremony casually reminds the couple entering into marriage: "Go forth dreamily, beautifully, in flowers, to meet the hearts of your beloved. We have placed carpets below your feet so that you can gracefully tread along the earth." And the happy parents are greeted (or flabbergasted?) by the ceremony leader who then utters: "A radiant light has shone forth, a person has been born in the world. We greet the mother and father. We propose a health resort (sic!)." One would hope that "health resort" was a typographical error....

Sukhanov was discreet, of course, as was his right. The cited lines are not the fault but the misfortune of the kind ladies from ZAGS who now hold down two jobs by becoming ritual makers everywhere. And if we take it upon ourselves to judge them (not for their enthusiasm but for their work), then it would be with a singular purpose: To remind people that ceremonial activity, as any other, requires special skills, mental competence, taste, and the highest cultural standard.

"And am I not a specialist?", protested resentfully Georgiy Anatol'yevich Lunev, administrative chief of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services. We had talked to him in Moscow about the funeral ritual and all the circumstances surrounding that sorrowful undertaking. In pointing out his own competence, Lunev referred to the "Instructions on Funeral Arrangements and Cemetery Maintenance" which had been worked out by his central office:

"The only help we got was for composing the departing words. The rest we worked out ourselves...."

\*Translator's note: Russian in the original is "zdravnitsa" = health resort, instead of "zdravitsa" = a toast.

A discussion about the human need for a thoughtful ritual for departing from the deceased is not a very pleasant task. Consequently, in all of Russia there has as yet been no attempt, aside from the aforementioned instructions put out by the Ministry of Housing and ~~Communal~~ Services, to compose this grievous ritual. But in any event, Lunev's administration should create specialized offices that would concentrate all funeral services in one location (so that people in their hour of sorrow do not have to go scurrying all around town). They should open funeral parlors and procession grounds (there are only 49 altogether in the Russian Federation), and they should maintain intended ceremetaries.... Without this, by the way, the most refined ritual is senseless.

"We should engage producers and artists?", Georgiy Anatol'yevich interrupts-- "Yes, we had dealings with them, but as it turned out they did not know the required specifics of the job...."

A hundred wedding songs.... A standard festive floral decoration. Exultant rhythms. Name-days of the heart. All that a national rite bequeathes to us. And what are people looking for today in our every-increasing abundance of leisure time? If one looks at the process of ritual-making historically, we can see that this has been a centuries-old labor-intensive selective process: Bit by bit, our national heritage has retained all the best, all that is truly talented. On the other hand, it has rejected, that is forgotten, that which is random, alien, and ungifted. This is the way ritual beauty was born. We are now living in different times. It has been a little more than two decades since the recent ritual "boom." But surely the opportunities we have today are different and folklore studies, we have available the entire wealth of a centuries-old treasure that is not at all dead and that still can serve our needs. In the second place, we have available the power of centralization that was unknown in folklore times.

But neither of those possibilities has as yet been genuinely exploited in Russia. In some places, for example, family-domestic rites that were developed in the Ukraine are being used. This too is a possible alternative in our cable communications age. All the more so since the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays, and Rites has recruited more than 500 high-level specialists--practitioners, scholars, culture personnel, for the purpose of making recommendations for rites. But, having borrowed one thing from more organized neighbors, many Russians have not paid attention to another thing. And that "other thing" is very impressive if one becomes familiar with the experience of our Ukrainian comrades.

From the Khreshchatik we went up a steep hill, and here, one one of the Kiev heights, in an artful design of old streets, we found a detached house with a grand staircase with rich wooden panels and tall windows. It had been splendidly renovated, and one could not imagine a more suitable designation for this building: "The Wedding Palace." In the hall were the state emblem, a carpeted path, and towel. The ceremonial principal was dressed in an elegant gown designed after women's attire of the Kievan Rus period.

The palace in the new city region of Darnitsa which rises above war-scorched earth, was somewhat different and was built in a modern style. But as for the rest, including the text and all the attributes, everything was strictly unchanged. At the Chernigov Oblast palace our hearts were gladdened to see that the ritual was also strictly observed.

Towards evening, after cutting through country roads, we entered a nearby village. The huts were already lit up. The fog over the Desna turned blue. The square in front of the club was empty. We sent for the Kolkhoz chairman, but the rural soviet chairman arrived first. He unlocked the one-story club. Immediately to the right of the foyer the door opened up to the ceremonial hall. Actually, this was more like a big room. But everything was strictly in place: the emblem, flag, carpet, and towel. The ceremonial text as worked out by the republic's commission on ritual recommendations was lying on the table.

"In what do you perform the ceremony?"

"What do you mean, in what? We have a special dress. It is called the attire," said the rural soviet chairman indignantly, and hurried down the corridor, jangling his keys. He returned quickly, triumphantly holding in his outstretched hands something pink with silver embroidery. Yes, quite like what we saw at the Kiev palace. And even now I still see those outstretched hands with their toil-hardened peasant's palms turned up, covered by a pink cloud.

Of course the essence of the matter is not in the dress, but in the approach. Without homemade products. Our Ukrainian comrades demand a very strict observance of the recommendations and warn against "dissidence and independence of the worst trend" (their words).

Who among us (in the absence of a controlling central ceremonial organ), who can oversee what is foremost--the formulation of rituals and their substantive aspect? Such persons should probably be the ceremonial commission of the soviets, beginning with the most responsible commission--under the oblast or kray soviet of national deputies. I talked things over with the experienced Tambovian E. P. Kirillova who said: "But we do not have an oblast commission. There used to be one, but then it was liquidated...."

I then called the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's section for soviets: "We do not have any information about ceremonial commissions. You know they are unconstitutional and non-obligatory. Each soviet has come to resolve these things on their own."

There has been heard in Krasnodar, as there has been heard so many times at meetings of people who ache for the instillation of Soviet ceremonial rites, the desire to create in Russia, at last, a unified supervisory and coordinating organ. One that would be able to resolve a multiplicity of organizational problems and put an end to independent activity in matters of state importance, so that our weddings might be remembered not by wasted thousands of rubles, but by true beauty. That beauty which we have inherited from national tradition; that beauty which we heard in the songs of Kalvdiya Sheina.

NATIONAL

MOSCOW ON FOREIGNERS' EFFORTS TO SUBVERT BORDER GUARDS

LD071743 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 7 January carries a 'radio sketch' entitled "On the Border of Two Worlds" by special correspondent Viktor Bysko from the port of Nakhodka, where border troops of the Separate Control and Entry Point [OKPP] patrol and guard the post. During the program Bysko interviews Captain (M.I. Balokhonov), deputy political head of an OKPP section. In answer to a question (Balokhonov) says:

"Not everyone arrives here with good intentions. Some come with the intention of to some extent drawing into provocations the border troops, longshoremen and machine operators who are loading and unloading ships. The question arises: Why do they do this? There can be only one answer. They are trying to find vulnerable links in our system of guarding the border, in our ideological work, in order to use these loop-holes subsequently for their unsavory aims. This has been particularly apparent recently when the international situation has grown more acute."

Border troops here are trained about international and local conditions, the officer notes. Bysko goes on to ask: "It is interesting to know how service at a normal border unit differs from yours at the OKPP." (Balokhonov) replies: "There are considerable differences between border troops in a border unit and in OKPP's. In the first instance, border troops at OKPP's meet foreigners face to face every day. They are subjected to ideological influence by foreign seamen.

"Foreign seamen arrange so-called tests of the vigilance of border troops. And they make use of the whole arsenal of forms of ideological struggle: (?attractively) packaged chewing gum, other gifts, literature with no artistic content; in certain cases foreign seamen even go as far as to offer spirits to the border troops, all kinds of cigarette lighters, pictures and posters. By these means they try to come in contact with border troops, try to make their acquaintance. In these cases, the border troops should reply with high ideological staunchness.

Byskov then asks: "Is it not possible that they do this from pure goodness of heart?" To which (Balokhonov) replies: "Capitalists do not do such things."

A sergeant then recounts how foreign seamen began by offering him a cup of coffee and went on to invite him to betray his homeland by leaving on board their ship. (Balokhonov) says: "Together with their offers of lighters and coffee, they try to impose their ideology on us, which is hostile to the socialist way of life."

A serviceman then tells how foreign seamen asked him various questions about his duties but he refused to respond to the provocation. Byskov notes that in the past year there were 84 cases when foreign seamen tried to provoke border troops; contraband worth tens of thousands of rubles and hundreds of thousands of copies of ideologically harmful material were seized by this section.

#### STEPS TO COMBAT ALCOHOLISM OF ADOLESCENTS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, 16 May 1984 carries on page 9 a 300-word article entitled: "'Dry Law' for Children," in which P. Burgasov, USSR Deputy Minister of Health, responds to an article of the same name in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 December 1983 page 15. [A translation of this article appears in JPRS-UPS-84-023, 7 Mar 84.]

Burgasov states that the Ministry of Health has worked jointly with the Ministry of Education to establish "a program of hygienic education for schoolchildren of various age groups (7-10 years, 11-14 years, and 15-17 years)." The Ministry of Health is also circulating a letter to union and autonomous republic health ministries and kray and oblast health officials instructing them to "improve preventive medical aid to adolescents inclined toward alcohol abuse." In response to this, many republic, kray, and oblast narcological dispensaries are creating special offices to deal with adolescents.

Burgasov concludes that "the USSR Ministry of Health is working on further measures directed toward the improvement of the anti-alcohol education of young people."

CSO: 1800/419

REGIONAL

GROSSU ADDRESS AT 24 MAY MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 May 84 pp 2-4

[Report: "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Evolves from the Decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Principles and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko: Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia [MCP], Comrade S. K. Grossu at a Plenum of the MCP Central Committee on 24 May 1984"]

[Text] Comrades!

Events that have entered the life of the party and the nation as events of tremendous historic significance are the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, which considered questions linked with the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system. The decisions made by them have been met everywhere by Soviet citizens as a new manifestation of the party's unceasing concern for the welfare and peaceful life of the nation, the reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and social progress, the development of socialist democracy, and the improvement of the job of indoctrinating the upcoming generation.

An important speech was given at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko. That speech conforms in the most definite manner the successiveness of our party's line in the area of domestic and foreign policy, contains profound theoretical summations dealing with the most important problems of party and Soviet construction, and provides specific guidance pertaining to the carrying out of the current and long-range tasks that evolve from the basic directions in the improvement of mature socialism.

The plenum unanimously and completely approved the principles and conclusions advanced in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech and recommended that they be made the basis of the practical activity of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, public organizations, and labor collectives.

As is well known, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the recommendation of the CPSU Central Committee, unanimously elected General Secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, as Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Thus the Supreme Soviet reconfirmed the great authority and trust that are enjoyed by our Leninist party, which is the political leader of the Soviet nation.

This act by our country's highest agency of state authority contained an expression also of the recognition of the outstanding merits of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a Leninist-type leader who has graduated from the big school of life, a faithful son of our nation, and a person who has made a tremendous personal contribution to the job of communist construction and to the struggle for peace and social progress.

Please allow me, comrades, in the name of the Communists and all the workers in our republic, to congratulate Comrade K. U. Chernenko warmly once again on his having been elected to the high positions of leader of the Communist Party and the head of the Soviet state and to express to him our heartfelt wishes for good health and new achievements for the good of our Soviet Motherland and peace on earth.

1

Comrades! The great Lenin teaches that "socialism that is living and creative is the creation of the masses of the people themselves." Tremendous reserves for developing the initiative of the workers are contained in the further improvement of the work performed by the Soviets of People's Deputies, which are, to use Vladimir Il'ich's expression, "the constant and sole basis of the entire state authority and the entire state apparatus."

The Communist Party devotes constant attention to the activity of the Soviets of People's Deputies. During recent years, especially after the adoption of the USSR Constitution that is currently in effect, we have seen the carrying out of a number of major steps that have been aimed at the considerable expansion of the powers granted to the Soviets at all levels, and at the consistent observance of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and control. This undoubtedly had a positive effect upon the work of the Soviets, and upon increasing their role in the fulfillment of the socio-economic program that was developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Concern everywhere for improving the style and methods in the activity of the Soviets of People's Deputies, for increasing the role and authority of those who have been chosen by the nation, and for intensifying the responsibility borne by the Communists who are deputies has been shown by the MCP Central Committee and all the party's city and rayon committees. The republic's party organization has kept constantly in its field of vision the questions pertaining to the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of Soviet cadres, the work being carried out by them to resolve the vitally important problems of the day that touch upon the interests of the entire population, and also the creation of the necessary conditions and the rendering of assistance to the Soviets for the practical implementation of the tasks confronting them.

Today we have complete justification for saying that the work level of the Soviets, thanks to the intensification of the party guidance over them, has

risen substantially. In their activity we have seen the development of a definite system and purposefulness that make it possible to resolve more successfully the economic, social, and cultural tasks. There has been an improvement in the practical aspects of preparing for and conducting sessions and meetings of the executive committees and permanent commissions. There has been a broader application of such a form of control as the deputy's inquiry. There has been an increase in the responsibility borne by the deputies, the forms of the communication with the voters have become more varied, and there has been an increase in the attention shown to the workers' letters.

We have seen an increase in the participation of the Soviets in the resolution of economic questions, and their role in the guaranteeing of the correct use of the labor resources and in the reinforcement of labor discipline. The executive committees of the Tiraspol and Beltsy City Soviets of the People's Deputies, for example, developed and are successfully implementing comprehensive "Labor" target programs that stipulate specific measures that are directed at the guaranteeing of the coordination of the plans for the placement and development of the productive forces and the existing labor resources; at the reduction of the percentage of manual operations; the training of the worker personnel and the increasing of their proficiency, the introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor and the creation of incentives for it, and the resolution of social-cultural and everyday problems.

However, one cannot feel that the party guidance of the Soviets has been sufficient under the conditions of the increased tasks of communist construction. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the report of the Central Committee of the MCP, attention is devoted to the fact that in our republic there has not yet been any fundamental improvement in the style and methods of activity of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and one still observes instances of an officious and bureaucratic approach in work.

In the daily practice of the Soviets the force of inertia and the paper-shuffling methods of management have by no means been overcome. Last year in eleven city and rayon executive committees there was an increase in the number meetings; and in 18, in the number of decisions that were made, including an increase of 41 percent in the Dondyushanskiy Rayon executive committee and 26 percent in the Teleneshtskiy Rayon executive committee. There was a considerable increase in the number of outgoing documents at the executive committees of the Kishinev and Beltsy City Soviets of People's Deputies and the Kutuzovskiy, Lazaovskiy, and Leninskiy Rayon Soviets.

The Soviets are not making complete use of the rights and powers granted to them to prevent a departmental approach when resolving production and social tasks, poor supervision is being carried out over the work of the enterprises, and the proper steps to achieve the more complete satisfaction of the varied demands of the population are not being taken. A number of Soviets and their executive agencies show a lack of initiative, concreteness, and persistence in their work, and a lack of the ability to bring to its conclusion the job that has been begun. For example, the executive committees of the Bessarabskiy and Nisporensky Rayon Soviets repeatedly discussed questions concerning the observance of socialist legality and law and order; the Vulkaneshtskiy and Sorokskiy Rayon Soviets, the state of trade and public food service; and the

Kantemirskiy and Komratskiy Rayon Soviets, the development of public education. However, the state of affairs in those sectors has not changed substantially.

One could cite similar instances from the activity of other executive committees as well. They all attest to the fact that, as a consequence of such omissions, the tremendous political-organizational potential that the Soviets have at their disposal is by no means being used completely.

The April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee required the raising of the level of the party guidance of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and the striving to achieve a situation in which each of them persistently improves the content and style of its activity, making more effective use of its opportunities and the powers established by the USSR Constitution. The party committees are required to help the Soviets to penetrate more deeply into the specific questions pertaining to economic and cultural construction, and to engage in those questions in a more meaningful manner. This is especially important today, when our country has reached the exceptionally important final stage in the implementation of the plans for the five-year plan, and we are now counting not the years, but the months.

The CPSU Central Committee requires that the party, Soviet, and economic agencies take urgent steps in those sectors in which there has been a lagging behind, and requires them to guarantee the achievement of all the quantitative and qualitative indicators in the plan for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole. In this work it is necessary to be guided by the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the effect that the attitude taken to the persons responsible for any disruption in the plan, or for any shortcomings that have occurred this year, must be stricter than it has ever been.

In our republic, despite the overall fulfillment by industry of the plan for the first four months for volume of production -- a fulfillment by 103.7 percent -- and the 104-percent fulfillment of the four-month plan for sale of output, the number of associations and enterprises that failed to cope with the assignments dealing with those indicators was, respectively, 46 and 99. There is a similar situation with regard to the assignments for labor productivity. Despite the successful fulfillment of them for the republic as a whole, 37 industrial enterprises failed to reach the planned indicators for the first four months, and 124 even had a worsening in those indicators as compared with the corresponding period in 1983.

The party committees and the Soviet and economic agencies must carefully analyze the results of the work during the first four months and do everything necessary to assure that the lag that has been shown by a number of enterprises and associations is eliminated. Special attention must be devoted to the fulfillment of the pledges dealing with contractual shipments of output and the party's assignments dealing with the above-plan increase in labor productivity and the reduction of production costs.

"It will be correct," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "if all of us, if each one of us, prevents himself from indulging in easing up in whatever form it takes. Concern -- and, if you will permit me to use the word, even alarm -- with regard to the state plan must not leave us for even a minute."

The most serious attention of the Soviets must be directed at improving the organization of the production of consumer goods by enterprises in all branches, irrespective of the department to which they belong. Today it must be stated firmly that a number of enterprises are failing to fulfill the production plans for those commodities. Last year local industry alone undershipped to the trade network consumer goods valued at 3 million rubles. There are enterprises whose administrators have absolutely no desire to engage seriously in the production of these commodities. One is alarmed by the fact that this has already been mentioned several times, but they have failed so far to learn any lessons from that criticism.

A problem that continues to be an acute one is the problem of improving the quality of output in general and consumer goods in particular. During the first quarter of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, there was an increase in the number of claims made against the manufacturer and an increase in the volume of defective output in the republic's light and local industry. At the Soroki Knitted Outer Garments Factory alone, every seventh article of those inspected was rejected, and at the Zorile Production Association, every ninth pair of shoes.

The situation that has been created attests primarily to the fact that certain ministries have not been guiding properly the efforts of the labor collectives toward the production of high-quality articles. At the same time it also attests to the fact that the city Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees have not been engaging properly in these matters.

The party, Soviet, and economic agencies must penetrate more deeply into the problems of the quality of output, must strive for the better use of the reserves for improving the commodity type and consumer properties of that output, must increase the time-responsiveness and effectiveness of public control in this made, and must extend more broadly the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the pledges that were taken for the production of articles with the state Quality Seal.

Comrades! At the recently held plenums of the MCP Central Committee and the economic conference on the problems of the republic's agroindustrial complex, a sufficiently detailed evaluation was given concerning the state of affairs in agriculture. The chief factor in this evaluation is the fact that in this branch of the economy one has noticed positive tendencies that must be reinforced and further developed. In most rayons the spring field operations were carried out at the optimal times, with a consideration of the peculiarities of the current weather conditions. The wintering-over operations for the livestock were completed successfully, and the livestock is being gradually changed over to summer maintenance. The quarterly plan for the purchase of livestock and poultry was been fulfilled by 129 percent for the republic as a whole; milk, by 116 percent; and eggs, by 105 percent. There has been an increase in the productivity of the animals. The average milk yields per cow, as compared with the corresponding period last year, increased by 58 kilograms.

However, one cannot fail to note that in April these indicators worsened in a number of rayons. Rezinskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy Kayons began the year with

poor results in animal husbandry. During the first four months they had a reduction in the purchases of livestock and poultry by, respectively, 20 and 37 percent as compared with the similar period in 1983.

The party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the lagging rayons must take decisive steps to correct the situation in animal husbandry aimed at milk and meat production and must achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the half-yearly plan. This is a question of the party and political responsibility of the cadres.

At the present time all the agrarian ministries and departments, rayon agricultural agencies, and farm managers must guarantee the proper care of the areas that have been sown and planted. Within the next few days we must complete the thinning out of the sugar beets and fodder beets. It is necessary to carry out the prompt watering and dressing of the plants and to carry out promptly the measures to assure their protection against pests and diseases and to achieve a situation in which the fields produce the best harvest.

It is exceptionally important not to miss the deadlines for the mass laying in of fodders. Under the conditions of the current year there is an opportunity to obtain the maximum harvest of first-mowing alfalfa. The bulk of that harvest must be channeled into the laying in of supplies of high-grade hay.

The local Soviets must make better use of the opportunities that they have for guaranteeing the successful implementation of the tasks confronting agriculture, must intensify the work of the councils in the agroindustrial complex, must concentrate the attention of the deputies and all the activists on the unresolved questions, must take all steps to develop the creative participation of the masses, and must increase the role of the labor collectives.

The direct responsibility of the rayon, settlement, and village Soviets of the People's Deputies is to render assistance to the rural workers in the development of their personal plots and promote the purchase of the surpluses of the produce from the population. As a whole that work has become somewhat enlivened, but in Kriulyanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Kotovskiy, and Chimishliyskiy Rayons it has been allowed to drift along under its own momentum. The plans for purchases of agricultural produce from the population are not being fulfilled there.

It is necessary to correct that situation. The individual sector in agrarian production can and must play a more important role in improving the way in which the public is supplied with foodstuffs.

Probably the critical sector in economic activity to which the Soviets have a direct relationship is capital construction, especially housing and cultural-everyday construction. The state of affairs in that sphere of the economy is a complicated one in our republic. The annual plans for capital investments and construction-and-installation operations for the republic as whole have not been fulfilled for a number of years. During the past three years we have failed to activate almost 186,000 square meters of housing, of which 162,000 square meters represent the share of the nonconstruction ministries and departments that are carrying out the construction of housing by using the efforts of their own contract organizations or by using the in-house method. Although the plan for the first four months of the current year was fulfilled by 131 percent, that

constitutes only 14 percent of the annual assignment for the activation of apartment buildings. The plan for the construction of children's preschool institutions has not been fulfilled: during the first four months only 8 percent of the yearly volume of those institutions were activated.

The MCP Central Committee one month ago thoroughly considered the condition of capital construction in the republic. Ministers Comrades N. I. Uzun and V. K. Yarutin, and the members of the boards of the MSSR Ministry of Construction and MSSR Ministry of Rural Construction were warned about their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the planned assignments and the socialist pledges that were taken for the current year. Ministers Comrades V. N. Bardash, N. D. Kudryavtseva, N. N. Luk'yanov, N. V. Polozhenko, A. I. Chekoy, and department administrators Comrades Yu. M. Gerasimov, Yu. N. Zinov'yev, and B. P. Karpov had pointed out to them the lack of discipline that had been revealed in the fulfillment of the decree of the MCP Central Committee concerning the construction of housing and projects for social and everyday needs. Simultaneously the attention of the Bessarabskiy, Sorokskiy, Sholdaneshtskiy, and Drokiyevskiy Rayon Party Committees (rayon committee first secretaries Comrades V. I. Mastayev, A. S. Miron, M. I. Krushelinskiy, and V. M. Russu) was drawn to the unsatisfactory party-political support of capital construction.

We feel that the evaluations given to the cadres in that decision and the tasks posed in it must contribute to improving the work of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in guiding capital construction and mobilizing the Communists and the labor collectives at the construction sites for the better use of the material resources, technology, and machinery, and the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans.

The local Soviets must engage more actively in questions of capital construction. The party has adopted a number of decisions concerning the increasing of their role in this matter. However, because of the insufficient responsibility and the lack of discipline on the part of the cadres, both in the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies and the ministries and departments, they are being fulfilled slowly in the republic.

It has already become practically a rule that the Kishinev, Bendery, and Bel'tsy City Executive Committees (chairmen Comrades V. F. Semenov, N. D. Popov, G. D. Gusak), which act as customers for the construction of housing, have not been guaranteeing the prompt handing over to the construction workers as planned the complete volume of the design and estimate documentation, or the sites on which to carry out the construction, and have been disrupting the shipment of equipment and other materials. At the same time certain ministries and departments (Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management, Moldglavenergo, and the Administration of the Moldavian Railroad) have been attempting to circumvent the local Soviets. They remain deaf to their well-substantiated suggestions and have been slow, and sometimes have even been completely inactive, in building housing, kindergartens, and other social and cultural structures for their collectives. The first-quarter plan for the construction of housing by their own contract organizations or the in-house method was fulfilled by them by only 25-87 percent.

During the course of last year's campaign to hear reports and hold elections, approximately 300 critical comments and recommendations addressed to the republic's ministries and departments were expressed at the city and rayon party organizations on these questions alone. However, most of those ministries and departments, instead of resolving the problems that were raised by the Communists, have been engaging in sending back formal replies. A more highly-principled position in this regard must be taken by the branch departments of the Central Committee, which have been given the responsibility of supervising the execution of the critical comments.

The party's instructions concerning the need to carry out steps to improve the operation of the housing fund and to keep it intact have a direct relationship to the Soviets. In our republic there is still a large amount of poor economic practice in this matter and it results in major material and psychological costs. Frequently the repair of even small buildings stretches out for many months and this results in the justified complaints from the citizens.

The organization of the construction of production projects requires serious improvement. Recently Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade V. E. Dymshits became acquainted with the state of construction of the metallurgical plant. A large number of shortcomings of an organizational nature were revealed, as well as vexatious omissions in the carrying out of political work at the construction site. And it is not surprising that the schedule for the construction of that very important project is being disrupted. There has also been a large lag in the construction of the Brichany Sugar Refinery, the Kishinev Tractor Plant, and the Rezina Cement Plant.

The proper steps have currently been taken to overcome the lag that has been allowed to occur. The party's city and rayon committees and the economic agencies must do everything to assure that those measures are carried out completely and that the metallurgical plant the other production projects, apartment buildings, schools, hospitals, etc. are activated during the current year.

The Soviets of People's Deputies must participate more actively in this important work. Guided by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they evaluate, on the basis of a through analysis of the results of the fulfillment of the plans, whether they are making full use of their rights and powers, and they must require the economic administrators who are under their immediate subordination to demonstrate time-responsiveness in their work; they must provide the construction sites with labor resources, create the necessary everyday living conditions for the construction workers, and strive for the implementation of the plans that have been set down.

Everyone is aware of the role played by land reclamation under the conditions of the arid south and the attention that is devoted to it in our republic. However, the status and rates of the water-management operations cause a large amount of concern. The plan for the first four months of the current year was fulfilled by only 85.3 percent. The basic customer and contractor -- MSSR Ministry of Water Management (minister, Comrade V. N. Oleksich) -- fulfilled the plan for contract operations by only 91.6 percent. Of the 5,700 hectares that had been planned for turnover during the first half-year, not a single hectare of land was prepared for activation.

The situation is especially bad in the construction of irrigation from Lake Yalpug and the construction of irrigation systems on the Grigoripol, Berkne-Pugachevskiy, and Northern Dubossary tracts.

The ministries and departments that have been called in to engage in the construction of the water-management projects have been working poorly. As compared with last year they have lowered the volume of construction-and-installation operations by 38 percent. For these projects the plans for the first four months were fulfilled as follows: Ministry of Rural Construction, 77.8 percent; Ministry of Construction, 85 percent; Kolkhozstroy Production Association, by only 46.4 percent.

It should be emphasized that certain rayon executive committees have not yet found their place in the resolution of the problems of water-management construction, have not been showing the proper concern to provide the construction sites with labor resources or to create the proper working and everyday living conditions for the construction workers, have not been giving a well-principled evaluation of the cadres' responsibility for having disrupted state plans, and have been relying poorly on public opinion in the carrying out of supervision over the work of the construction organizations.

The Buro of the MCP Central Committee requires Ministry of Water Management and the other ministries and departments engaged in water-management operations to carry out the decisive improvement of the state of affairs in the construction of irrigation systems and warns them once again about their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the plans for the current year.

The party's rayon committees and the rayon executive committees must engage on a daily basis and concretely in the questions of water-management construction, must increase the role of the middle-level administrators at its projects, guarantee the high level of organizational and political work in the collectives of construction workers, wage a decisive struggle against bureaucratic methods of administering the construction, and give a well-principled evaluation of the actions of the cadres who have not been guaranteeing the fulfillment of the state plans.

The city and rayon executive committees must strive with greater persistence to establish order in transportation, the poor operation of which has been causing many justified complaints. During the current year the situation in motor transportation has noticeably worsened, and the plans for the first four months for the hauling of freight and for passenger turnover have not been fulfilled. The largest lag has occurred in the Kishinevtrans Production Association, and in the following motor-vehicle combines: Beltsy No. 1, Rybnitsa No. 2, and Bendery No. 3. Transport has not eliminated such shameful situations as figure-padding, the misappropriation of proceeds by individual dishonest drivers, an inattentive attitude toward the passengers, and the sale of fuels and lubricants to outsiders.

The Soviets must engage more efficiently in trade and in the providing of everyday services to the public. The lack of any effective supervision on their part over the work of the stores, dining halls, cafes, and everyday-services enterprises is leading to the regular disruption of the fulfillment of

the plans and to the violation of the rules governing Soviet trade in many of the republic's cities and villages, especially in Bessarabskiy, Kantemirskiy, Komratskiy, Chimishliyskiy, Leovskiy, Novoanenskiy, and Iognenskiy Rayons. It is necessary to work persistently to raise the level of organization of trade and the public-services sector, to strive to improve the efficiency of the services provided to the public, and to wage a decisive struggle against violations of the rules governing Soviet trade. For these purposes it is necessary to make better use of the broad public.

A very important sphere in the activity of the Soviets is the supervision over the observance of socialist legality and law and order. In the republic, unfortunately, one still observes instances of misappropriation of socialist property and the property of individual citizens, instances of hooliganism, and other antisocial manifestations. And yet many local Soviets have been doing little to combat various violations and abuses and have not been striving to achieve a decisive eradication of them.

It is necessary to increase considerably the role of the city, rayon, village, and settlement Soviets of People's Deputies in the observance everywhere of socialist legality and law and order. These questions, like the guaranteeing of the normal operation of the public-services sphere, pertain to the life and everyday living conditions of people, their dignity, recreation, and labor, and therefore they must always be in the center of attention of the Soviets, and they must be supervised and guided by them.

Comrades! It is necessary to improve considerably the practice of preparing and conducting sessions and meetings of the executive committees and the permanent commissions of the local Soviets. These matters include the very important questions of the style and methods of their activity and, as is required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the report of the MCP Central Committee, they require the special attention of the Soviets.

Today it must be admitted that the organizational work of the Soviets, despite the certain improvement, does not yet completely correspond to the requirements of the day and in by no means all locations reveals with the greatest completeness the essence of the agencies of true sovereignty of the people. In the city of Orgeyev, and in Kaushanskiy, Kagul'skiy, Strashevnskiy, and other rayons, the sessions of the Soviets are prepared hurriedly, the questions are studied superficially, their discussion is carried out with a low rate of participation by the deputies, in an uninteresting, formal manner, and the decisions that are made are of a general, declarative nature and fail to direct people toward any specific job to do.

The Ungenskiy Rayon Executive Committee (chairman, Comrade F. P. Goncharuk), when considering at one of its recent sessions the question of improving the trade and everyday services provided to the public, failed to report to the deputies what had been done specifically by the executive committee and what more had to be done to carry out the measures that had been approved by that committee for the current five-year plan. The discussion was carried out in a formal manner. The participants at the session listened to a large number of vague comments about the unsatisfactory work of trade and the everyday-services sphere and enacted a decision in which nothing was said about what had to be done by the executive committee itself. It was completely correct when

the Ungenskiy Rayon Executive Committee was subjected to serious criticism on the pages of the press.

It is necessary to improve the practice of preparing and conducting the sessions of the Soviets, and the meetings of their executive committees, and to strive for a situation in which they contribute to the complete revelation of the existing reserves and the development of criticism and self-criticism, as well as guaranteeing the elaboration of well-substantiated decisions dealing with all the questions being considered. It is also necessary to raise the level of the work of the permanent commissions of the Soviets -- that important constitutional form of the broad involvement of the activists in the resolution of the tasks confronting the agencies of authority. Their efforts must be concentrated on the more thorough analysis of the state of affairs in the out-lying areas, and the carrying out of supervision over the activity of the branches agencies of administration and over the fulfillment of the decisions that have been made and the mandates of the voters.

When speaking about the style and methods in the work of the Soviets and their executive agencies, it is necessary to direct attention to the fact that in the city and rayon executive committees, and the republic's ministries and departments, various public formations are created not always with a consideration of the actual need. Frequently, independent commissions duplicate the functions of the departments and administrations and the permanent deputy commissions, and this reduces the responsibility borne by the officials for the work sector that has been assigned to them.

For example, one can scarcely consider that correct actions were taken by the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the State Committee on Prices when they sent, in February of this year, to all the city and rayon executive committees a letter that requires them to form special commissions headed by deputy chairmen of executive committees for questions of systematizing the rates for heating and water supply in apartment buildings. Apparently the administrators of those departments have not yet made the proper conclusions from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Moldavia.

Proceeding from Comrade K. U. Chernenko's instructions, the Soviets should take all steps to develop such an effective form of control as the deputy's inquiry. Since 1980 not a single deputy's inquiry has been considered at the sessions of the rayon, settlement, and village Soviets in Grigoriopol'skiy Rayon. During the past three years, at sessions of the Kishinev and Tiraspol City Soviets, only one inquiry each has been made. And yet the executive committees of the local Soviets annual receive a large quantity of complaints from the workers that deal with housing problems, as well as numerous letters dealing with matters of trade, and everyday and medical services provided to the public, which require discussion at the Soviets, including in the form of a deputy's inquiry.

One of the most important sectors of the Soviets' activity, which require a greater amount of concreteness and a more businesslike approach, is the work with the letters from the workers. During recent years that work has improved somewhat. However, to put it plainly, certain executive committees and their departments do not always take an objective approach to the analysis of the

statements sent in by the workers, and the people are forced to get in touch with higher administrative levels. They touch upon shortcomings in the providing of municipal services, the providing of the public with water, the quality of housing repair, the poor operation of the trade, everyday-services, and medical institutions, the turning over of buildings with large amounts of unfinished work, the violations of the rules for the assignment of housing and sequence of granting it, and other vitally important questions.

The Soviets should improve the work with the workers' letters and should react more sharply to the negative situations that are reported in them, making strict demands on the workers in the executive committees and their departments that have engaged in red-tape methods and shown an inattentive attitude toward the citizens' requests, complaints, and statements. And there have been a large number of such instances. The mail arriving at the MCP Central Committee attests to the fact that many of the vitally important questions that are justifiably raised by the workers are not being resolved promptly, and that the executive committees frequently respond to their communications by simply sending a formal reply.

In order to increase the role of the workers in resolving the socioeconomic tasks, the Soviets must develop interaction with the trade unions and make more complete use of the opportunities provided by the people's control, the permanently operating production conferences, workers meetings, citizen assemblies, and other forms of public self-government. The work of the people's controllers at many enterprises, on farms, and in organizations leaves much to be desired. It is necessary to intensify the contacts that the Soviets have with the people's control agencies and to achieve the better coordination of their activity with the purpose of increasing the public's participation in intensifying the struggle against poor economic practices, deceptive methods, and the violation law and order.

In increasing the role of the local Soviets, an important responsibility is given to the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet. The work being done by it to organize and control the activity of the local Soviets, and to intensify their role in the resolution of economic, social, and cultural tasks must be continued and deepened. At its sessions it is necessary more frequently to ask the local Soviets to give oral reports on specific questions pertaining to the life of the cities and the rayons. This will contribute to increasing the responsibility of the Soviet workers for the job assigned to them, and to the thorough consideration of the vital needs of the workers.

A very important condition for the successful work of the Soviets is the correct selection and placement of the personnel, as well as the constant concern for raising their ideological-theoretical level and their on-the-job qualifications. In our republic, a lot has been done to reinforce the Soviets with politically efficient, competent workers who possess everything needed to execute their responsible functions knowledgeably. At the present time the chairmen of the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets, and almost all their deputies and the secretary of executive committees, have higher education; most of them are specialists with technical-engineering and agricultural education. In addition, more than half the chairmen of the city (rayon) executive committees have higher party-political education. There has been a considerable improvement in

makeup of the chairmen of the executive committees of the settlement and village Soviets and the other categories of Soviet workers.

At the same time the shortcomings that exist in the work of the executive committees given justification for stating that the party committees do not always take a well thought-out approach to the selection of the cadres for the Soviet agencies, and do not always carry out the proper supervision of their activity. It is also necessary to note that not all the executive committees have created an atmosphere of high reciprocal demandingness, criticism, and self-criticism. Therefore it is extremely important to improve the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of the Soviet cadres, and especially the work with the reserve for advancement, to increase the prestige of the workers in the Soviet agencies, to help them, and to increase their responsibility for the job assigned to them.

It is well known that our party carries out its influence upon the agencies of the people's authority and the guidance of them primarily through Communists who have been elected as deputies of the appropriate Soviets. At the present time the republic has more than 16,000 Communist deputies. Many of them are working very productively and are thus contributing to the more complete carrying out of the rights and powers of the Soviets. The party committees and the primary party organizations must increase the demands made on this category of Communists, and must ask them more frequently to give oral reports on the execution of their deputy duties and the instructions from the permanent commissions of the Soviet executive committees, and concerning the execution of the voters' mandates and the decisions being made.

The party's city and rayon committees must engage more meaningfully in matters pertaining to the primary organizations of the executive committee apparatus, should show more concern for their political-organizational reinforcement and the increase of their combativeness, and should help them to carry out the right granted by the CPSU Rules -- the right to supervise the work of the apparatus in the execution of the directive of the party and government, and the observance of Soviet laws.

A very important task of the party agencies is the clear-cut delineation of the functions of the party, state, and economic agencies; the elimination of duplication in work; the confirmation everywhere of a businesslike, creative style of activity. Despite the steps that have been taken, everything has not yet been set proper in this regard. One still encounters instances when the economic and state agencies attempt to transfer their duties to the city and rayon committees, and the party committees -- instead of increasing the demands made upon the administrative personnel and their responsibility -- interfere in the functions of those agencies.

The MSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management recently requested the Slobodzeyskiy, Komratskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, and Leovskiy Rayon Party Committees insistently to make joint decisions with the board concerning additional measures to prepare the irrigated land for the irrigation season and to accelerate the activation of water-management projects being constructed. The rayon committees that were mentioned agreed to this proposal, although those documents dealt with strictly economic questions. Apparently one sees here also the force of inertia. It would have been much more correct if the

minister had brought up these questions before the rayon executive committees and planned specifically with them the joint practical measures that were, in general, necessary in each specific instance and had organized their implementation.

The administrators of certain ministries have not yet made the proper conclusions from the requirements stated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Moldavia. In the branches that they head there have been serious shortcomings and omissions which have been the consequence of the fact that in the activity of the administrative apparatus there have been instances of poor time-responsiveness, of red-tape mentality, poor supervision, and the low level of organization of the fulfillment of the decisions that have been made.

There is a lack of precision and coordination in the work of the apparatus of the Meat and Dairy Industry (minister, Comrade A. I. Tiunov). The activity of its board as an agency of collective management is extremely narrowed. Many decisions dealing with questions of the development of the branch are made on a workaday procedure, without their thorough study or sufficient analysis, and no noticeable influence is exerted upon improving the state of affairs.

It is necessary to take decisive steps to get rid of this style of activity, and to eradicate any manifestations of poor time-responsiveness or red-tape mentality. The republic's ministries and departments must increase the precision and efficiency in their work, must respond more quickly to eliminate any shortcomings in the development of production, take the necessary steps to guarantee persistent and rhythmical operation of all the subordinate associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations, and must achieve the further increase in the growth rates in production, the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the planned assignments for 1984, and the successful completion of the five-year plan as a whole.

Simultaneously it is necessary, as is required by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the party's Central Committee on Moldavia, to improve the structure and reduce the size of the administrative apparatus. During the current year the size of the administrative apparatus in the republic has decreased. The work of simplifying the structure of administration, of achieving the optimal correlation between the number of workers employed in production and in administration, must be extended. It should be viewed not as a short-term campaign, but as efficient concern for increasing the effectiveness of the activity of the administrative agencies.

In this connection, large tasks confront the republic's Council of Ministers. It must eliminate more rapidly the shortcomings that were indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Moldavia, must prepare and carry out a series of measures that make it possible to put the system and methods of managing the economy into conformity with the present-day requirements. The Council of Ministers must guarantee the organization of the clear-cut work of the entire state apparatus, which is obliged to serve as an example of the efficient, creative style of management and administration.

of public education. "It is precisely here," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "that one sees the creation of the human prerequisites for what is our first-priority concern -- the organic combination of the socialist system of management and the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution."

The party proceeds from the premise that each new generation must rise to a higher level of education, overall culture, professional qualification, and civic participation, thus contributing to the confident forward movement of Soviet society toward communism.

The ways to resolve this task were scientifically defined by the party in the Basic Directions for the Reform of the School System, which were approved by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. That document of epochal importance reflects the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist theory concerning public education and contains a further development of the Leninist ideas of a single, labor, polytechnical school with a consideration of the historic conditions and capabilities of our society. It contains the realization of the principles of the Soviet Constitution, the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, and the June 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and a generalization of the very rich experience of the Soviet school system and the creative thought of millions of the workers.

A large personal contribution as the chairman of a commission of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee was made to the scientific elaboration of the concepts of the school reform, its key problems, and the analysis and generalization of the tremendous amount of theoretical and practical material for the reorganization of popular education by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

The decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the question of improving popular education received their further development and were made more concrete in a number of recently enacted decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which provide for the entire job of reforming the school system the appropriate material and organizational base, define the sequence of implementation of the planned program, and assign the specific tasks to the party, Soviet, and economic agencies for implementing the most important directives of the party.

As was emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the reform was called upon to raise the work of the general-educational and vocational schools to a qualitatively new level, to eliminate the shortcomings in its activity, and to guarantee the thorough mastery by the students of the fundamentals of the sciences, their correct indoctrination in the spirit of industriousness, high morality, internationalism, and patriotism.

A rather good basis exists in our republic for the successful realization of this strategic line of the party's. Thanks to the daily attention shown by the party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol agencies and many economic organizations toward popular education, one sees the planned reinforcement of its material base and the creation of the necessary conditions for the normal organization of the educational and indoctrinational process. During the 10th

Five-Year Plan and the first three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, 198 [general-educational] schools and vocational-technical schools to accommodate 164,900 students were activated, as well as preschool institutions to accommodate 77,200 children.

A large amount of work has been carried out to organize and equip the training labs; 62.3 percent of the secondary and eight-year schools changed over to the lab system of instruction. In many schools the students are given thorough and well-rounded knowledge; there are shops for learning labor conditions and educational-experimental sectors; the instruction and education of the young people are being improved successfully; and the involvement of the children in socially useful labor has become widespread. During the past ten years almost 608,000 young men and women have received complete secondary education in the schools.

However, our schools have been suffering a number of serious shortcomings. And it is a matter not only of the lack of conformity of its organizational structure to the present-day requirements, but also in the very essence of its work, the style of managing it, which cannot be considered to be satisfactory.

Today it must be stated firmly that we have by no means seen the complete fulfillment of the directives of the 26th party congress concerning the improvement in the quality of instruction, labor and moral indoctrination in the schools, or the reinforcement of the tie between instruction and life. Some of the students are dropping out of school; we still encounter instances of students repeating a second year; and many schoolchildren have been studying at the "3" level ["satisfactory"; on a scale of "5" to "1"]. Last year only 65 percent of the medalists who entered institutions of higher learning justified their medals upon taking the entrance examinations. The state of indoctrinational work does not conform to the requirements of the time everywhere. One still encounters instances of manifestation by the schoolchildren of selfishness, callousness, crudeness, and other undesirable traits.

The party's city and rayon committees and the agencies of public education must strive for the decisive improvement of the educational and indoctrinational process, the increasing of the role and responsibility of the school for the quality of the students' knowledge, the observance by them of educational and labor discipline, and for the formation in each of them an active vital and civic position.

The factor that must be made the keystone is the inculcation in the young students of the scientific-materialistic political philosophy, of Marxist-Leninist conviction, the capability of performing independent creative thinking, the understanding of one's responsibility for the fate of the socialist Motherland, the indoctrination of the schoolchildren in the spirit of fraternal friendship with all our peoples. In this important work a special place must be occupied by the students' assimilation of the works of the founders of scientific communism, and the documents of the Communist Party, the indoctrinating of them in the example of the life and activity of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

An effective means of indoctrinating in the rising generation a socialist awareness, internationalism, and of bringing the students closer to the achievements of progress, is the Russian language -- the language of communication among

nations, a language that was recently recognized by the Moldavian nation as its second native language. The work of teaching the Russian language in our republic's schools has been considerable. However, it does not yet correspond completely to the requirements of the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The party committees, the ministries of education, higher and secondary special education, and Gosprofobr must devote more attention to the situation with regard to the study of the Russian language, and should strive for a situation in which complete fluency in Russian becomes the norm for every young person, and becomes his civic duty.

One of the chief trends in the improvement of national education is the fundamental improvement of the labor indoctrination of the rising generation. General-educational training must be combined not simply with the acquisition of the practical skills needed in labor, but also with the mandatory participation of each schoolchild in modern productive labor.

In our republic we have seen an increase in the number of schools where the students, in the process of labor instruction, execute production orders from enterprises, manufacture socially beneficial articles, and participate in the production of agricultural output. In this matter they are given the complete assistance of the farm and the enterprise, which understand their role in the training of the young people for labor.

The Moldova Sochialiste Kolkhoz in the village of Chuchulya, Glodyanskiy Rayon, built for the secondary school an instructional animal-husbandry microcomplex, provided it with pedigree livestock and equipped it with modern technology, and created the necessary conditions for the productive labor of the young men and women. The students in the senior classes study here the principles of animal husbandry, carry out, under the guidance of their teacher, the entire cycle of operations involved in the care, feeding, and milking of the cows, and provide the farm with finished output. That kolkhoz has also allocated to the school a plot of land four hectares in size, on which the schoolchildren in grades 8-10 grow various agricultural crops; it has built a small hothouse for them; and is preparing to activate a microfarm for growing poultry. In recognition of the successes that were achieved last year in the labor indoctrination and production, the students' production brigade at the Chuchulya Secondary School was awarded a Leninist Komsomol Prize.

Unfortunately, for the time being the number of such examples is small, and on the whole the labor indoctrination, instruction, and vocational guidance of the schoolchildren do not yet conform to the party's requirements. The republic has created only 34 school training-production combines where no more than 30 percent of the students in the senior classes are given instruction in socially useful labor. By no means all the students have been imbued with a spirit of industriousness, or the attitude to labor as being the primary need of life.

In conformity with the Basic Directions in the School Reform it will be necessary to organize the involvement in systematic labor of approximately 260,000 students in grades 5-10. For that purpose, during the current year, it is necessary to guarantee the permanent assignment to the schools of base enterprises

and farms; to create additional interschool production-training combines, training shops, and sectors at enterprises and on farms, and permanent field camps for student production brigades; to assign land for experimental plots attached to schools; and to send specialists, workers, and kolkhoz members as foremen to instruct and indoctrinate the schoolchildren and to organize their productive labor.

The task lies in raising the labor instruction of the students to a higher level so that every graduate will be an active participant in socialist production. "The closer we bring the school and production together," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "the greater the benefit from the reform will be."

The system of vocational-technical education must receive further development. Today that system unites 112 training establishments, which give instruction in worker specialties to approximately 58,000 young men and women. Every year 30,000 graduates of that system are sent to industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction sites, and the public-services sphere.

However, there are many unresolved problems and serious shortcomings in the organization of vocational-technical education and in the work of the vocational-technical schools. The enterprises and organizations themselves fail to contribute sufficiently to the growth of popularity of the working professions among the students at the general-educational schools. Because of the poor working and everyday living conditions and the inattentive attitude on the part of the administrators to the young workers who are graduates of the vocational-technical schools, there is a low rate of their permanent assignment at enterprises of the ministries of motor transport, rural construction, construction, and the food industry.

In some schools the classes are conducted at a low professional level. The young people do not receive the proper training for highly productive labor at enterprises and on farms. Large-scale omissions exist in the indoctrinational work.

The MSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Molsovprof, and the party's rayon and city committees must take effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the vocational-technical schools and to achieve an improvement in the quality of the system of vocational-technical education, and must be more demanding of the party and trade-union organizations, the administrators and collectives at the vocational-technical schools, and the base enterprises for the occupational training and indoctrination of the future workers in the mass specialties.

The Council of Ministers and the republic's ministries and departments must develop, in accordance with the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, specific steps to expand in the republic the network of vocational-technical schools, to increase the contingent of students there, and to reorganize the currently existing different types of vocational-technical schools into a single type of educational institution -- "the secondary vocational-technical school."

Comrades! The key figure in the work of the school and the carrying out of the school reform is the teacher -- the agent of society to whom society entrusts its richest, most valuable possession -- the children, society's hope and its future.

The party places a high evaluation on the labor performed by the teacher, and is constantly concerned about increasing the teacher's social prestige and role in communist indoctrination. A new manifestation of this concern is the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU concerning the gradual carrying out, starting on 1 September of this year, of a substantial increase in the salaries paid to workers in public education.

In the schools and vocational-technical schools in Moldavia there are more than 54,000 teachers, indoctrinators, Pioneer leaders, and experts in production instruction, including 38,000 with higher education. For the overwhelming majority, they have been working honestly and selflessly in the field of pedagogics, giving their total efforts, knowledge, and life experience to the job of instructing and indoctrinating the upcoming generation. At the same time the present-day stage in the development of the general-educational and vocational school system, the carrying out of complicated tasks in the forthcoming reform, make new demands on the teacher. This obliges us to make a more critical evaluation on the whole of the work with the pedagogical cadres and, in particular, the work involving their training.

An analysis of the activities of the schools, and the results of the certification of teachers, indicate that many graduates of pedagogical institutes and schools have insufficient ideological, general-theoretical, and methodological training, and that several of them lack the necessary skills needed for social activity, for working with the children and the parents. The pedagogical educational institutions are doing little to instill in the future teachers a love of their profession and are also doing little to carry out the link with their graduates.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education (minister, Comrade V. A. Kerdvarenko) has already been criticized for these and other shortcomings in the guidance of the educational institutions. However, the steps taken by the ministry have proved to be of little effect.

Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education], the Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Beltsy City Committees, the Orgeyevskiy, Kagul'skiy, Sorokskiy, Brichanskiy, and Kalarashskiy Rayon Committees of the party, and the primary party organizations and administrators of the pedagogical training institutions must concentrate their efforts on the complete raising of the ideological and professional training of the future teachers, and must indoctrinate them to be active conductors of the party's policy, people of high civic duty, moral purity, and broad erudition and culture.

It is necessary to direct attention to the contingent of those who are being accepted into the pedagogical training institutions. At the present time, young women constitute 74 percent of the total number of students in pedagogical institute, and 95.5 in [vocational-technical] schools. The process of feminization of the profession of teacher cannot be deemed to be normal, as we

are convinced by the practical aspects of the operation of the [general-educational] schools. Another undesirable feature is that among those who are accepted into the pedagogical institutes and the vocational-technical schools, there has been a steady decrease in the number of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and their children.

Gosplan, Minpros [Ministry of Education], Minvuz, and Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education] must adjust the plan for the training and distribution of the teacher personnel with a consideration of the school reorganization that has begun, must improve the selection of young people for acceptance into the educational institutions specializing in pedagogics, and must develop the practice of admitting students to the pedagogical institution on the basis of recommendations from the pedagogical councils at the schools and vocational-technical schools, as well as the labor collectives and the Komsomol committees.

There is also a need for substantial improvement in the work of raising the ideological-political level and professional skills of the teacher personnel, and the work of creating the proper housing and everyday living conditions for them. During the past 10 years 138 schools were turned over for operation in rural localities, but only 16 of them had built homes for the teachers. This leads to the personnel turnover of pedagogical staff, and that turnover rate is especially high in Kaushanskiy, Bessarabskiy, Kagul'skiy, Teleneshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy, Nisporenskiy, Kantemirskiy, and Lazovskiy Rayons. In many rayons the teachers are frequently called away from their basic duties to carry out assignments that are not linked with their educational and indoctrinational activities.

The party committees, the agencies of public education, and the local Soviets must put an end to this practice, must analyze the reasons for the turnover rate among the teacher personnel, must show constant concern for raising their ideological and professional level, and must carry out specific measures aimed at improving their working and everyday living conditions, the protection of their health, and the organizing of their recreational time.

An invariable condition for improving the quality of the pedagogical process is a good school textbook. Some of the textbooks that are currently in use have successfully passed the test of time. But we also have a large number of textbooks that are overloaded with secondary material, that are too complicated, and that do not conform completely to the requirements that are made of them. The quality of the translations of many textbooks continues to be poor. The teachers are insufficiently provided with methodological aids or the necessary literature on pedagogics, psychology, or the problems of communist indoctrination.

In connection with the school reform and the reconsideration of the curricula, it will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to prepare new textbooks or to revise the existing ones. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the pedagogical scientific-research institutions, the State University, and the pedagogical institutes must prepare carefully for this important matter, and must plan and carry out measures that guarantee the improvement of the content, the high ideological and scientific level, clarity and liveliness of the exposition in the new textbooks and the improvement of the translated ones.

In the communist indoctrination of the young students, an important place is occupied by the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations and the student self-government agencies. It must be noted that they have been doing a lot of work. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the Komsomol work in the general-educational schools and the vocational-technical schools, as well as the Pioneer work in the general-educational schools, has been weakened, has been excessively over-organized, and frequently has the quality of something that is being done for effect or for entertainment purposes. One encounters a large amount of formalism and stereotype here, and those qualities have a detrimental effect upon the civic growth of the upcoming generation. The Komsomol organization in the school, which unites the most adult and most complicated segment of the students -- those in the senior classes -- does not always, or everywhere, become the leading force among the student collective.

The party's city and rayon committees, the primary party organizations at the schools and vocational-technical schools, the Central Committee of the Moldavian Komsomol, and the rayon and city committees of the Komsomol must show more concern for the activity of the Komsomol among the young students, must give constant assistance to it, and must take all steps to support all its beneficial undertakings and initiatives. It is necessary to reinforce those sectors of party and Komsomol agencies which have been called upon to work with the school Komsomol.

At the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that, however great the role of the school is, the primary place for the indoctrination of the growing person is the family, where the person's initial views concerning life are formed. Most families carry out their duty in a sacred manner, indoctrinating their children to be industrious, honest, morally stable, and active builders of communism. The careful study and broad dissemination of the positive experience of family indoctrination constitute a very important task of the agencies of public education and the party organizations.

However, we still encounter families where the children are only "baby-sat," where interests are limited and labor is not respected, where a narrow-minded, consumer-oriented attitude toward life is cultivated. The party and trade-union organizations must devote more attention to the questions of the moral and ethical improvement of family relations, to the increase in the civic and moral responsibility of the parents for the indoctrination of their children. It is necessary to improve the organization of the pedagogical universal education of the parents, and to strive for a situation in which they possess the pedagogical principles of family indoctrination. In this extremely important work, the pedagogical community and organizations of the Znaniye Society must participate more actively and more purposefully.

The carrying out of the reform of the general-educational and vocational school, and the complication of the instructional and indoctrinational tasks, require the further development, reinforcement, and qualitative improvement of the material base of education.

In our republic certain schools are still located in buildings of nonstandard design, and many of them lack cafeterias, gyms and auditoriums, or school shops. Not all of them are equipped with special areas where schoolchildren

in the junior classes and those attending the extended-day group can sleep or engage in organized recreation. A large number of the schools have been overloaded; the classes there are conducted in two shifts, and the class size exceeds the norm that is currently in effect. We do not have enough schools of the boarding-school type. Because of the lack of the necessary material base, there has been weak development of the network of nonschool institutions in the educational system. There has been an insufficient satisfaction of the need of the population, especially the rural population, for kindergartens and nurseries. At the same time the capital investments being allocated for the development of schools and children's institutions are being used poorly.

The republic's Council of Ministers must carefully work out the questions that are linked with the creation of that material-technical base of education that will make it possible to fulfill completely the requirements of the school reform. It is necessary to build up the capacities of the construction organizations, to draw upon the efforts and means of literally all the ministries and departments, enterprises and farms, to build new schools, nonschool institutions, especially kindergartens and nurseries, and to remodel the existing ones. The party committees and the executive committees of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies must introduce more rigid supervision over the implementation of the plans for the construction of projects in education, and intensify the attention of the primary party organizations and all the Communists to the problems of the development of the school.

The resolution of the question of creating the material base for the schools cannot endure any postponement, because, starting in 1986, it will be necessary to carry out the gradual transition to the instruction of children starting at the age of 6 years. MSSR Council of Ministers, MSSR Ministry of Education, and the executive committees of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies must not only define the deadlines and procedure for making the transition to the universal instruction of children starting at that age in every rayon and city, in every school, but must also create the appropriate material conditions for that.

Much will have to be done to reinforce and expand the training-materials base of the vocational-technical schools. In 1977 the MCP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers established for the ministries specific assignments for their construction. However, they are being fulfilled poorly. The Ministry of Consumer Services, the Administration of the Moldavian Railroad, and a number of other departments have not even begun to build the schools that have been planned for them. At the construction of a complex for the vocational-technical school of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, which construction was begun in 1981 in Kishinev and which has a value of one million rubles, only 15,000 rubles have been used.

The Bureau of the MCP Central Committee feels that the measures that have been planned for the reinforcement of the material-technical base of vocational-technical education not only are vitally important, but also take on special importance in the light of the reform of public education. The administrators of the ministries and departments must take a more responsible attitude toward the tasks that have been assigned and must guarantee their complete implementation.

The republic's Council of Ministers, in conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Further Development of the System of Vocational-Technical Education and the Increasing of Its Role in the Training of Qualified Cadres of Workers," will have to work out the question of satisfying the needs of the national economy for workers in the mass occupations, keeping in mind the creation during the next few years of vocational-trade schools in every rural rayon, and also at every major production association, enterprise, and construction site.

Comrades! The implementation of the tasks that have been set by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Basic Directions in the Reform of the School System require the intensification of the attention to the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of the administrative personnel in public education. The party committees, the Ministry of Education, and the republic's State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are engaging constantly in this question. The party's city and rayon committee have introduced into their nomenclature the positions of administrators of secondary schools and vocational-technical schools, and this undoubtedly contributed to increasing the demandingness toward those personnel, and their responsibility for the work sector assigned to them.

However, the practical affairs of the schools, the vocational-technical schools, and the public education departments indicate that many of them are headed by persons with little initiative, who are incapable of exerting a positive influence upon the quality of instruction and indoctrination. The errors in the selection of the administrative personnel in public education lead to a large turnover rate and seriously hurt the job at hand.

Frequently the party committees, the executive of the city and rayon Soviets, the Ministry of Education, and Gosprofobr, instead of carrying out a thorough study of the on-the-job and political qualities of the administrators of educational institutions, and rendering to them concrete assistance in the resolution of the problems linked with the improvement of the work conditions at the schools and vocational-technical schools, engage in interminable inspections and in carrying out petty guardianship, and sometimes even in heavy-handed administrative methods. This practice, which has nothing in common with the requirements of the party concerning the increase in the responsibility of the personnel, attests to the fact that certain party and Soviet agencies have failed to eliminate the shortcomings in their work style.

A special inquiry should be made of the republic's Ministry of Education (minister, Comrade D. G. Zidu). Its work with the administrative personnel of educational institutions, and its activity to introduce order into the inspecting of the schools, to raise the level of efficiency of administrative labor, and to intensify the supervision over the fulfillment by the public education departments of their functions requires improvement. There are also shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (chairman, Comrade G. I. Kushnir), especially in guaranteeing the proper level of the instructional and indoctrinal process and the carrying out of lasting business contacts with the associations, enterprises, and farms.

It is necessary to raise the work level of the republic's Minpros and Gosprofobr, to reinforce considerably the rayon link in the administration of the

national economy, to take decisive steps to eliminate the narrowly departmental approach to the job, and to develop and carry out a series of measures to implement the Basic Directions for the Reform of the General-Educational and Vocational Schools.

The party committees must raise the work level of the party organizations at the schools and vocational-technical schools. At the present time they have approximately 8,500 Communists. Every sixth teacher in the general-educational schools and every fourth worker in the republic vocational-technical training system is a member of the CPSU. This is a large force. However, it is not everywhere that one can consider the party influence upon the work of the pedagogical collective to be sufficient.

The party's rayon and city committees must engage on a broader and more meaningful scale in working with the party organizations of the schools and vocational-technical schools, must regularly consider at plenum and buro sessions the questions pertaining to the work of the institutions in public education, and must work persistently to increase the vanguard role and combativeness of the party organizations in resolving the questions of the instruction and communist indoctrination of the upcoming generation.

Large and important tasks in connection with the reform confront the mass information media. They will have to illuminate broadly the activity of the party and Soviet agencies in improving the public education, and will have to propagandize the advanced work experience of the schools and the vocational-technical schools under the new conditions, as well as constantly publishing materials concerning the work of the best teachers, the relationship between the educational institutions and the production enterprises and farms, the indoctrination of children in the family, and other questions.

Comrades! The reform of the general-educational and vocational-technical school system which is being carried out in conformity with the decision of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a major measure of a nationwide scale, an event of great social and political importance. Its implementation requires the party and Soviet agencies, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and the public education agencies to carry out a large amount of organizational and mass-political work, to intensify the attention that the economic agencies, labor collectives, and public opinion as a whole devote to the general-educational and vocational-technical schools, to show broader initiative and true efficiency when resolving the questions of the material-technical support of the educational institutions, and to assure the maximum benefit from the labor performed by the detachment of many thousands of teachers, indoctrinators, and experts of production instruction.

Please allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party, its Politburo, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally, that our republic's party organization will do everything to assure the successful implementation of the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and will greet the 27th Congress of our beloved party in a worthy manner. (Prolonged applause.)

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia"]

[Text] On 24 May a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia [MCP] was held in Kishinev. The persons invited to that plenum were the first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees, the chairmen of the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the administrators of the republic's ministries and departments, and other administrative workers who are not part of the makeup of the Central Committee.

A report entitled "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Evolve from the Decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Principles and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko" was given by First Secretary of the MCP Central Committee, Comrade S. K. Grossu.

Participants in the discussion of the report were the following comrades: V. K. Kiktenko, First Secretary of the Kishinev City Committee of the party; Ye. M. Karayon, First Secretary of the party's Kalarashskiy Rayon Committee; D. G. Zidu, MSSR Minister of Education; A. A. Mokanu, First Secretary of the party's Tiraspol City Committee; V. M. Yukin, MSSR Minister of Consumer Services; N. A. Shtefanets, teacher at the Zaykanskaya Secondary School, Ryshkanskiy Rayon; I. K. Urzika; First Secretary of the party's Grigoriopol'skiy Rayon Committee; G. D. Gusak, Chairman of the executive committee of the Beltsy City Soviet of People's Deputies; Ye. G. Olar', weaver at the Bender Silk Combine imeni V. I. Lenin; A. N. Sangeli, First Secretary of the party's Dondyushanskiy Rayon Committee; and P. G. Dubalar', Chairman of the executive committee of the Tarakliyskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

The plenum of the MCP Central Committee unanimously enacted decrees pertaining to the question being discussed.

The plenum of the MCP Central Committee considered organizational questions.

The plenum transferred from status as candidate member of the Buro of the MCP Central Committee Comrade V. K. Kiktenko.

The plenum elected MCP Central Committee member, Comrade S. S. Sidorenko as candidate member of the Buro of the MCP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade Ye. I. Zhorniyak from his assignment as chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department of the MCP Central Committee as a result of his transfer to another assignment.

Thereupon the plenum completed its work.

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES CONSUMER GOODS PROBLEM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Article under the rubric "In the Kirghiz CP Central Committee": "For More Goods for the People"]

[Text] The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has considered the question of "progress in constructing facilities for production of consumer goods."

In the adopted decree it is noted that collectives of construction and installation organizations and enterprises of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry of the Kirghiz SSR and party and soviet organs, guided by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU concerning the necessity of increasing in every possible way the production of consumer goods, are making a definite effort to accelerate construction and to bring new production capacity on line promptly in enterprises of light industry and local industry.

In 1981-1982 the plan for capital investment in these facilities was exceeded. In light industry, with a planned investment of 52,760,000 rubles, the actual investment was 52,934,000 rubles, and in local industry, with 7,987,000 rubles planned, the actual was 8,278,000. In 1982, the Osh Silk Combine's new capacity of 7,350,000 square meters of cloth was brought in 6 months ahead of schedule, a clothing factory in the city of Przheval'sk, with an output calculated at 1,120,000 rubles, came in 2 months ahead, the Factory imeni 8 Marta in the city of Frunze, with textile production calculated at 2,800,000 rubles, came in 6 months early and so on.

Collectives of construction and installation organizations, continuing a tradition of labor competition, took socialist pledges to put into operation ahead of schedule in November of this year in the city of Kara-Balta the first unit of a carpet combine with a capacity of 6,000 spindles and by 7 November in the city of Frunze a hosiery factory with an output of 10,000,000 pairs of hosiery. Putting these enterprises into operation ahead of schedule has great significance for the economy.

At the same time the decree points out that ministries and departments and management have not created the necessary conditions for successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges taken by the construction organizations and client

enterprises. At various projects no clear interrelationships have been worked out among all the participants in the inadequately organized, and there are interruptions in the work of supply organizations. In the construction of production facilities for a carpet combine with a 1-year plan calling for 5,910,000 rubles in 8 months the construction and installation work completed amounted to only 3,558,000 rubles. The Chuypromstroy Trust permitted construction and installation work to lag behind schedule by more than 300,000 rubles, and a considerable part of the general construction work on the main production building, the administrative-services building, the substation and other facilities still has not been completed.

The work of the Frunze installation Administration of the Tsentrelektromontazh Trust and the Soyuzmontazhlegmash Administration is proceeding at a slow pace. Delays by subunits of the Kirgizsantekhmontazh have been tolerated.

No attention is paid to the construction of a 6.5-km gas pipeline. Work by the Kirgizgazspetsmontazh Administration has come to a halt here because the Uzbektransgaz Production Association has not delivered essential equipment, lock fittings and cable and conductor products. The complex's boiler and a heat transmission pipeline are also being built at a very slow pace. Plans for living quarters for the complex are not being carried out, construction of dormitories has been delayed and in the construction of a 40-unit apartment building only the work of the zero cycle has been completed.

One of the reasons for the slow pace is late delivery of equipment for the facilities of the complex. According to the schedule, as early as July the management of the enterprise under construction was supposed to be ready to accommodate the work of all the specialized installation organizations. However, up to the present time it has not settled questions concerning delivery of a large quantity of electrical cable, substation equipment and ventilation systems, thus holding back the work of the builders. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry is not providing the necessary assistance to the management of the complex under construction and is making only a slight effort in the training of staff for the future enterprise, particularly specialists in the servicing and operation of transmission and supply lines, ventilation systems and so on.

The Kalininskiy Party Raykom and the Kara-Balta Gorispolkom are not providing adequate guidance in the construction of the carpet combine and are not making sufficiently strict demands of the leaders of the construction organizations for completion of the established task and the agreed upon work. From the beginning of the construction of the combine the rayon and the city have allotted only insignificant labor resources to aid the builders. The party raykom and the gorispolkom have reconciled themselves to the unsatisfactory rate of progress in the construction of the cleaning facilities, the branch gas pipeline and the engineering networks and are not exhibiting the proper firmness in dealing with the many problems that are holding back work at the startup stage. Party organizations are not exerting the necessary influence on the progress of the construction, vital sectors are not strengthened by communists, the work of competing collectives is not evaluated regularly and the leadership of the construction project is functioning feebly.

The construction of the hosiery factory in the city of Frunze is proceeding with considerable delay. With 3,500,000 rubles in the 1-year plan, in 8 months the construction and installation work has amounted to only 2,126,000 rubles. The lag has occurred mainly because Trust No 1 did not promptly concentrate the necessary quantity of labor and material resources on this project and did not secure compliance with the agreed on work performance schedules. The work of the specialized installation organizations of the USSR Minmontazhspetsstroy is held back by the client's lack of certain types of equipment for the chemical facility, the preliminary cleaning station and the dye tanks and centrifuges. Also undecided are questions concerning the delivery of equipment for the substation, the heating pipeline outside the plant area and the air-conditioning systems.

The Kirgizspetsstroymekhanizatsiya Trust is constructing the main heating pipeline to the factory in a unsatisfactory manner. The Ministry of Light Industry up to this time has not seen to the demolition here of houses located in the pipeline right of way.

The Frunze Gorkom and the Oktyabr Raykom of the Kirghiz CP are not devoting proper attention to the construction of the hosiery factory. Many of the city's construction organizations that are participating in the construction of the enterprise are disrupting the work schedules, are not making their schedules mesh properly. Despite the extreme importance of the project, the progress of its construction has not been carefully studied by the party's municipal and Oktyabr Rayon committees, and measures are not being taken to overcome the lag that has been allowed to occur. The party organizations of the construction subunits are not being given practical help in strengthening organizational and general political work, in organizing effective socialist competition and in mobilizing the builders' efforts to ensure the definite fulfillment of the tasks and to assure the startup of the factory in the time frame indicated in the socialist pledges.

The decree emphasizes that the collegiums of the construction and light industry ministries of the Kirghiz SSR are uncritically evaluating the situation that has developed with regard to the most important five-year-plan projects, which are the carpet combine and the hosiery factory, and are not taking effective measures to accelerate their construction. Both projects are experiencing a shortage of finishers, concrete workers and welders, and no decisions have been reached concerning problems in the delivery of a large quantity of roofing materials, sheet metal, various kinds of pipes, asphalt and so on. The Frunze Gorispolkom and the Ministry of Light Industry of the republic up to this time have not settled problems in the construction of housing for the hosiery factory.

Full use is not being made of available possibilities for accelerating the construction of production projects of the Ministry of Local Industry of the republic. The Oshstroy Trust completed construction of a folk art industry combine in the city of Osh in July, 5 months ahead of schedule. However, because the client lacked part of the equipment and preparation for its use, the facility still is not in full operation. In the city of Frunze problems have not been solved with respect to the removal of houses on the construction site of a folk art industry combine that is scheduled to begin operation in 1984. As a result the expenditure of 330,000 rubles planned for the current year by this time has reached only 42,000 rubles.

Despite the yearly increase in the capital construction program of the Ministries of Light Industry and Local Industry of the Kirghiz SSR, the managers of these ministries are not taking measures to increase significantly the volume of construction and installation work accomplished with internal resources. With 863,000 rubles in the 1-year plan the Ministry of Light Industry during this period has completed by means of internal resources work amounting to only 530,000 rubles.

Gosplan and Gossnab of the Kirghiz SSR, with responsibility for solving problems in the over-all delivery of materials, equipment and cable and conductor products to the most important start-up facilities of the light and local industry, are paying scant attention to them and are not providing proper assistance to clients in receiving basic materials, arranging delivery of equipment and so on. Also Goskmnefteprodukt of the Kirghiz SSR is not delivering asphalt products on schedule and in the full amounts.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has pointed out the unsatisfactory work of the Ministries of Construction and Light Industry of the Kirghiz SSR in the construction of facilities that produce consumer goods and in the creation of conditions necessary to enable construction and installation organizations and client enterprises to fulfill their socialist pledges to bring into operation ahead of schedule in the current year the first phase of the carpet combine in the city of Kara-Balta and the hosiery factory in the city of Frunze.

The decree takes note of the statements by First Deputy Minister of Construction Comrade Bakeyev, Deputy Minister of Light Industry Comrade Mederov, the manager of the Chuypromstroy trust Comrade Ryaguzov and the manager of Trust No 1 Comrade Lofink that the hosiery factory in the city of Frunze will positively be put into operation by the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution and the first unit of the carpet combine in the city of Kara-Balta at the end of November of this year.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has obliged the collegium of the Ministry of Construction of the Kirghiz SSR, the Chuypromstroy trust and Trust No 1 to furnish to the above-mentioned construction projects within a week the necessary labor force and the lacking building materials, first and foremost roofing materials, paints and varnishes, sheet metal, pipes and asphalt, and to develop with all the participants in the construction of the carpet combine and the hosiery factory a work schedule that assures their startup at the times specified above.

The collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Kirghiz SSR is obliged to secure the delivery of the missing equipment, cable and conductor products and materials before 25 September of this year, to lend practical assistance to the construction and installation organizations in the form of manpower, to take measures to train workers and engineering and technical personnel, specialists in the operation of manufacturing, sanitary and electrical equipment, and to ensure that technological lines are put in good order promptly and that the planned capacities are put into operation at the carpet combine and hosiery factory.

Gosplan and Gossnab as well as the Ministries of Construction and Light Industry of the Kirghiz SSR are assigned the task of examining and solving within a week the problems of supplying the missing construction materials, equipment and cable and conductor products.

The Ministry of Local Industry of the Kirghiz SSR must take measures to put into operation promptly the planned facilities at the folk art industry combine in the city of Osh and jointly with the Frunze gorispolkom during the course of September of this year must bring about the removal of houses from the allotted site of the folk art industry combine in the city of Frunze and ensure the completion of its planned construction and the start of its operation in 1984.

The Frunze gorkom of the party must assign 200 people to the construction of the hosiery factory, and the Kalinin Raykom of the party and the Kara-Balta gorispolkom 300 people to the carpet combine. They must establish strict supervision of the work of all units participating in the construction and the material and technical supplying of new facilities for the production of consumer goods, and they must ensure that planned capacities are definitely put into production on schedule.

It is proposed that in the current year the Frunze gorispolkom transfer to the hosiery factory, through the shared participation funds account of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Kirghiz SSR, a 50-unit apartment building in the city of Frunze and that it began construction of a 200-bed dormitory.

12490  
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REGIONAL

WORK OF GEORGIAN ECONOMIC, LEGAL INSTITUTE DETAILED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Avtandil Guniya, director of the Institute of Economics and Law of Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Combining Theory with Practice"]

[Text] The Institute of Economics and Law of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences is 40 years old. For 4 decades the institute has performed extremely productive scientific-research work, has made a positive contribution to the development of economics and legal science, and has educated numerous scientific personnel as economists and lawyers.

At the present time over 170 scientific associates are working at the institute. Of these, there are two active members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, 16 doctors and 45 candidates of sciences. Seventy-six young specialists are learning as graduate students.

The scientific research work of the institute is directed at realizing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as of the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party and the plenums of its Central Committee. Contemporary and long-term economic and social problems of the Georgian SSR, regional conformance to rules governing the building of a material-technical base for communism and basic directions for increasing the efficiency of national production are being developed by the institute. Special attention is being given to the matter of improving the planning and management of the national economy, scientific-technical progress, economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in the future, strengthening the role of the Council of People's Deputies in economic and social development, the legal problems of management, improvement of socialist legislation, etc.

The Institute has been one of the leading organizations for developing a comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress in the Georgian SSR for 20 years (for five year periods), and co-executive of the development of the republic's Food Program. Annually the institute develops scientifically valid proposals and recommendations for party and soviet organs. The Institute's recommendations for the improvement of the management of the republic's

national economy, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, raising the efficiency of national production, creation of a code of law for the Georgian SSR, improvement of legislation, organization, and planning of the struggle against delinquency of minors were represented in corresponding resolutions of party, state, and economic agencies.

The institute is giving special attention to the analysis, correlation, and distribution of new, progressive processes originating in the republic to improve the management of the economy on the basis of experiments which have been carried out and know-how which has been put together. Just in the last 7 years (1977-1983) 60 monographs about important economic and legal problems have been published by the scientific associates of the institute. Among them are: "Sovetskaya Gruziya (kratkiy istoriko-ekonomicheskiy ocherk)" [Soviet Georgia (A Short Historical-Economic Outline)], "Nekotoriye osobennosti vosproizvodstva v usloviyakh ekonomiki razvitoj Sotsializma" [Some Peculiarities of Reproduction Under the Economic Conditions of Advanced Socialism], "Vosproizvodstvo i voprosy nauchno-tehnicheskogo progressa" [Reproduction and Questions of Scientific-Technical Progress], "Problemy rasshirennogo sotsialisticheskogo vosproizvodstva i balansa narodnogo khozyaystva" [Problems of the Expansion of Socialist Reproduction and the Balance of the National Economy], "Ekonomicheskoye razvitiye Gruzii i Zakavkazya v XIX-XX vv." [Economic Development of Georgia and the Transcaucusus in the 19th and 20th Centuries], "Voprosy effektivnosti ispol'zovaniya osnovnykh proizvodstvennykh fondov i kapital'nykh vlozheniy v promyshlennost Gruzinskoy SSR" [Questions of the Effectiveness of the Use of Fixed Production Capital and Capital Investment in the Industry of the Georgian SSR], "Ekonomicheskiye problemy nauchno-tehnicheskogo progressa v Gruzii" [Economic Problems of Scientific-Technical Progress in Georgia], "Grazhdansko-pravovyye sredstva obespecheniya kachestva produktov" [Civil and Legal Means for Insuring the Quality of Output], "Pamyatniki gruzskogo prava" (t. VI i t. VII) [Monuments of Georgian Law, volume VI and VII], "Pravovyye aspekty upravleniya narodnym khozyaystvom" [Legal Aspects of the Management of the National Economy], "Prestupleniya protiv lichnosti (nauchno-prakticheskiy kommentariy)" [Crime Against the Individual (A Scientific-Practice Commentary)], and others.

Altogether during the institute's existence separate monographs and books and more than 350 items for pamphlets with a volume of around 4,000 printed pages have been issued. The scientific work of the institute's associates are also published in the journal MATSNE (IZVESTIYA) of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences. The publication of scientific monographs, articles, and trends of scientific journals in leading party, soviet, and economic bodies; creative collaboration with production enterprises; and other forms of introducing results of scientific research became criteria for the activity of the institute's scientific collective.

Between 1977 and 1983 the institute improved their organization substantially. A number of departments have been reorganized. These new departments and laboratories have been created: economic problems of the agro-industrial complex, use of natural resources and protection of the natural environment, economic structure of science and education, economic problems of management, and economics of nonproduction areas and effectiveness of capital investment. These departments of the law sector have been separated: criminal law and criminology, civil law and civil processes, state and international law, soviet

legislation, and history of the Georgian state and law. Due to this the scientific problems of the institute approximate the practical national problems of the republic significantly. Also creative collaboration of the institute's scientific workers with the collectives of the electric repair plant imeni I. V. Stalin and production association Tbilmetalloisdeliye [Tbilisi Metal Wares] is an active form of combining science and production. Many highly-qualified scientific personnel, economists, and lawyers trained by the institute have been promoted to leading party, soviet, and economic work.

Six times (1978-1983) the institute was awarded the Challenge Red Banner and Honorary Certificate of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and the republic's Committee of Trade Union Workers of Education, Schools of Higher Education, and Scientific Institutions. This was awarded for successful scientific-organizational work according to the results of socialist competition among the institutes of the humanities.

The tendency of its collective to use a thorough method for working out urgent problems is a positive factor in the work of the institute. For example, several themes were developed jointly with the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and also with the Central Economic and Mathematics Institute and State and Law Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the Institute of Economics Planning, and Management for Georgian Gosplan; the Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture of the GeSSR State Committee of Agricultural Production and others.

A close bond has been set with the scientific problem councils operating under the USSR Academy of Sciences. The institute heads the work of two republic scientific problem councils to coordinate the elaboration of economic problems with these sections: economic laws of developed socialism and rivalry of the two systems, optimum planning and management of the national economy, complex problems of socialist competition, regional economic problems of scientific-technical progress, economic, social and legal problems of the agro-industrial complex, and demography. The institute's scientific ties with economic and legal scientific-research institutions, higher education establishments of the republic and scientific problem councils are shown in the training of scientific personnel in graduate programs of the institute, the holding of joint scientific sessions and conferences on very important economic and legal problems, and the coordination of scientific research and conservation dissertations.

The institute systematically conducts scientific conferences and sessions on the republic, all-union, and international scale. Over the course of the last years, of almost all the socialist countries and even the U.S.A., France, Japan, the FRG, and others visited the institute and familiarized themselves with its work. The members of the institute have been participants in a number of international congresses, conferences, and symposiums.

New tasks placed before the economic sciences by the June (1983) and December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and resolutions of the management agencies for raising the role of the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the development of

combined matters of economic theory of developed socialism require the significant intensification of scientific research of our institute. "The development of the new 12th Five-Year Plan requires special attention," emphasized K. U. Chernenko in a speech at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "It is no less important to identify key problems and prospects for developing the country in the next decade." As the republic's leading scientific institution on theoretical and methodological problems of economics, the Institute of Economics and Law should pay special attention to strengthening the elaboration of pressing regional problems of the political economy of socialism, to uniting the theoretical elaboration with the development of thorough practical suggestions and recommendations, and to showing to a still fuller extent cooperation with party, soviet, and economic bodies in solving the urgent contemporary and future economic tasks in developing the national economy of Georgia.

12585  
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REGIONAL

IMPRISONED ADVENTIST 'DESERTER' BROKE SOVIET, BIBLICAL LAW

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Apr 84 p 4

[Yu. Grigor'yev correspondent, V. V. Shapovalov, assistant editor: A Parasite From Among the Faithful Few"]

[Text] Where does the restless profession of a journalist not take you. For example, this time I had occasion to visit a jail.

The investigator and I made ourselves comfortable in one of the empty cells, he placed some paper on the table and the escorts arrived with Ivan Ivanovich right on time.

He walked proudly along the jail corridor, came into our cell, sighed, doubled up, and linked his hands in the small of his back -- a spinal twitch.

He said, "Hello, we haven't seen each other for a while." He then leaned against the long radiator, not wanting to take a seat, as severe pains racked him while seated. He looked cheerful, however and his eyes pierced the unknown person, not point-blank, but askance, as if to say, "who is this?"

The investigator began the interrogation. "How is your health, Ivan Ivanovich? Here is something from your wife. And a letter. I will be here for just a moment. Some final formalities."

Before us was the criminal Ivan Ivanovich Cheremisov, but also Ivan Ivanovich Chekmarev and Valentin Vasil'yevich Bey. For many years this man lived under different names and off of other people's money, but he now has to answer to the law. It was especially important to determine what his name really was and the investigation decided to consider the accused Cheremisov.

This is a special type of bird, one of those who, when it comes time to land on the prisoner's bench, tries to tell the public that they are not criminals, but fighters for peoples' rights. For example, Ivan Ivanovich says that he believes in God and the authorities are persecuting him for that.

In the city of Yessentuki Citizen Kovalenko went to the police because someone had just stolen his Zhiguli. It was found on the Yessentuki-Pyatigorsk highway, but under strange circumstances.

The thief was apparently in a hurry. He got up to a speed in excess of 100 kilometers per hour and began to pass a GAZ that was ahead of him, so he went into the on-coming, left lane. But a Volga taxi was approaching in that lane. They collided, the Volga was thrown off to the right and struck the GAZ as well. And the Zhiguli turned over several times and even went off the road. Using the bustle that arose, the miraculously uninjured thief ran off. But seven people saw him and remembered what he looked like. And when a passport, forgotten in haste, was found in Zhiguli, they all recognized the man in the photograph as the one driving.

As was immediately evident, the passport was false and is now in file. It was issued in the name of Chekmarev, but the photo was Ivan Ivanovich Cheremisov, the same man who now stood grinning before us.

Finding him had not been easy. And when he was found, it was still necessary to prove everything, since Ivan Ivanovich denied everything. He kept denying everything until it was no longer funny. Then he shrugged his shoulders and kept fidgeting as if confessing. "Is this false passport yours?" "No, it isn't mine." "But this is your picture." "How do I know who pasted it there or why." "But your signature is under the picture." "It isn't mine." "But here is the finding of handwriting experts. The specialists determined that you wrote it." Only then did he admit that it was really his signature.

Going out on Ivan Ivanovich's trail and having begun to study this picturesque personality, the courts of inquiry soon understood why he in fact lived illegally. Cheremisov himself wrote, "I am a sacred servant of the Seventh Day Adventist's Faithful Few and I live on means provided by believers. I do not work in any state organization."

I must explain here. Seventh Day Adventists have existed for a long time and in Tashkent there is even a commune with a prayer house where followers of this branch of Christianity can practice their ceremonies without any barriers. But the "Faithful Few" are those whom Ivan Ivanovich and a circle of similar people made fools of and persuaded not to carry out Soviet cult legislation, to break a number of other laws and not to register in the established manner.

Why was this done? Well, so that people in the commune paid on time. And the payment wasn't small -- twenty percent of their personal income. If you earned a ruble, you kept 80 kopecks for yourself and gave Ivan Ivanovich 20. If you earned 100 rubles, you gave 20.

Ivan Ivanovich has lived 42 years and in that time he himself has earned not one kopeck. However, he bought a nice home with grounds and a garden, furnished it with his own furniture and acquired many other types of goods. And his five children and his wife, Emiliya Petrovna, a cleaning woman, are in no way living in poverty.

In essence, money was paid Cheremisov because he himself was breaking laws and getting others to do the same. And he is no fool. He certainly knew that sooner or later he would have to answer for it. Hence the illegalities. Ivan

Ivanovich was of another opinion. "I live within the laws and used someone else's passport only temporarily, for medicinal purposes." He assures us that he got the false document when he became ill since he was afraid that without a passport he would not be accepted at the hospital. And he had lost his real passport... He has been weaving a verbose yarn, for he and everyone around know that he has been lying, but they have listened patiently. They watch the "pastor" violate a biblical percept sacred to a believing person, the Ninth Commandment which forbids false testimony. It would seem that a record for hypocrisy was set. But Ivan Ivanovich still didn't tell all. And he scrawled in his small handwriting, "The Bible says to be humble to all human authority for God. And as a believer I recognize God's indications as just and I live by them."

But how can he believe, if he and "colleagues" prepared (and disseminated) special forms to be filled out by any youth from an Adventist family who was being conscripted into the Army. The youth had only to fill in his name and sign it, for everything else, the refusal to serve in the Army and defend the Fatherland, had already been filled in by Ivan Ivanovich. Is there a state that would accept such an activity from its citizens? I asked: "Ivan Ivanovich, perhaps you didn't know that it is forbidden to break laws? For example, to use someone else's passport. Isn't it true that you must serve time for one violation already?"

He patiently explained, "I repeat, I had another's passport for health reasons."

And the Bible's Fifth Commandment tells one to honor one's father and mother. He betrayed his parents name, sold it for money which he extorted, sold it because his parasitism grew thoroughly and tenaciously.

This Christ lover, calling himself "a sufferer because of faith," did not especially follow biblical commandments in his personal life. For example, the First Commandment forbids deviating from the "true faith" and becoming addicted to dissidence. But he built his "trade" directly on the Adventist schism. The Eighth Commandment says not to steal, but what about the stolen Zhiguli?

And they are also not up to date on "love thy neighbor" which Christ preached. Ivan Ivanovich and another Adventist, Yakov Il'ich Vasil'chenko, involved two "neighbors" from Dorstroytrest Central Asian Railroad in such maneuvers that the duped women themselves almost went to jail. One of the key personnel on the 351st construction and installation train and the commandant of the barracks were persuaded to register them into a dormitory with fake passports. They even got a reference that they were working on the train, complete with the stamp and signature filled in by someone for Chief Dzhurabekov. And the zealous Adventist Vasil'chenko, a father, forgot about the Seventh Commandment (don't commit adultery) and even promised the commandant that he would marry her. He lied and didn't marry her and now the woman is bitterly sorry that she swallowed everything she was told. She is writing penitential letters to the investigatory board.

By the way, more on the fake passport. You understand that this isn't the one found in the stolen Zhiguli, but another one. Under the same picture of Cheremisov is the name Valentin Vasil'yevich Bey. The signature is again that of Ivan Ivanovich. But Bey himself showed up. He is also an Adventist of the "Faithful Few," sentenced to jail by the people's court in Odessa Oblast for desertion. And Bey's passport showed up here in Tashkent with Ivan Ivanovich's picture pasted in it and the latter trying to register. Why a visa for the criminal? Precisely so that he could somehow be legalized. From time to time one must show documents and it is suspicious when there is no visa.

Ivan Ivanovich wrote about the interrogation period with irritation. "The question about what I live on is a religious question and I refuse to answer it." He really disliked the interrogator because the latter exposed the hypocrisy and lies literally at every step. However he smoothed everything over and gave this to the questioner. "I further ask that I, as an exception, be allowed two grocery packages. The cheese is good, as is the nut candy and cakes." They humored the "martyr's" appetite. This is about the only time that Ivan Ivanovich acted totally in agreement with the Evangelist -- knock and it shall be opened, seek and you shall find, ask and it shall be given you.

A gray attendant who had seen much in his time entered the cell. He took a breath and said, "Van' Van'. Doesn't it bother you? You teach people one thing and you yourself live by another. It's a sin."

This prompted me to say, "If he didn't teach people diligence and if they didn't begin to contribute, how would Ivan Ivanovich, his wife and five children eat. No, he must be sure to demand diligence from people or he would die of hunger."

For just an instance the mask of complacency flew off the thin, skeletal face, his eyes flashed and a spark of rabid malice was thrown at me from the corner of the cell. Then he dropped his eyes again and let out an unctuous breath as if to say, "we will endure this."

And in fact, I am convinced that he wanted to break yet another commandment, the Sixth. The bloody path of religion is marked with hundreds of thousands of deaths. They killed Believers differently and they killed non-Believers all the more, while instructing each other not to kill. But these are different times and their reach is short.

We courteously said our farewells and, having taken the package, a heavy bundle purchased by the mother of children on a cleaning woman's salary. Ivan Ivanovich proceeded under guard to his apartment.

He walked cheerfully along the jail corridor. Apparently the spasm had again stopped.

12511  
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**REGIONAL**

**BELORUSSIAN BAPTISTS OPERATE ILLEGALLY 'WITH HELP FROM ABROAD'**

LD210948 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1445 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Talk by Leonid Minko, candidate of history: "Religion and the Ideological Struggle at the Present-Day Stage"]

[Excerpts] Many times already certain foreign visitors have been detained by Soviet customs officials for trying to smuggle in anti-Soviet literature, especially literature destined to be handed over to Evangelic Christians-Baptists, "these God-fearing people who combine their religious affairs with anti-public activities."

"The Evangelic Christians-Baptists do not recognize the Soviet law on cults and refuse to register their communities. The fact that imperialist services and anti-Soviet clerical centers look for adherents among certain members of the Council of Churches communities is not accidental. The crisis situation which has come about within the Baptist Church under the influence of Soviet reality and objective socioeconomic reasons, has led to an acute intrachurch struggle, then to a split and, finally, to the exit of a group which calls itself the Council of Churches. Its most fanatical leaders have declared the so-called schism from the contemporary world. Their intention is to restrict as much as possible the social connections and interests of the believers, to fan up among them religious fanaticism and retreat from (?life).

To achieve this, they resort to illegal and anti-public tricks and methods. The leaders of the Council of Churches call upon their followers to organize and activate religious teaching of children, to form in them a hostile attitude to Soviet reality, to nonbelievers, to science, and so forth.

All those who will embark upon this path, the leader of the Council of Churches, Kryuchkov, promised, would earn eternal life. At the same time, he addressed threats to those who have chosen a different, broad path.

The leaders and most active adherents of the Council of Churches attempt to speak in the international arena on behalf of all believers and from anti-public and anti-Soviet positions. In turn, they find support and assistance on the part of foreign anticomunist clerical centers.

What this assistant consists of can be judged by an excerpt from the minutes compiled during the detention of the parasite Rimashik, who is deputy head of the Council of Churches. Confiscated in his house was a great number of printing devices and materials, hundreds of copies of various books, booklets, and postcards that originated in the United States, Canada, France, the FRG, and the Netherlands.

Out of what consideration did these business people of the West render to him such generous assistance? Referring to the actions of Kryuchkov, Rumashik, and others like them, they gain an opportunity to disinform the public opinion in bourgeois countries by testifying that in the USSR religious opposition to the Soviet system allegedly exists and in this way to blacken the ideal of socialism.

Our ideological opponents obviously dislike the fact that religious organizations in the USSR nourish loyalty to people's power. They would resort to anything in order to set believers against nonbelievers, to arouse in believers oppositionist moods and thus to push them on the path of extremism. They spread rumors that in the USSR freedom of religion does not exist, and that in a socialist society the interests of Communists and Christians are irreconcilable, and so forth.

An attempt has been exposed to create in our country a group of a religious-mystical hue, of which there are many in the West, such as the Prophet's Crowd, White Fraternity, Krishna Society and others. Literature is being circulated in which anticomunism, religion, and pornography are placed side by side.

Certain foreign tourists are trying to gather material which would (?discredit us). Thus, a married couple from the United States, (Harany), were collecting sensational rumors for a book on political hostages in the USSR. The book was intended as an aid in Jewish schools in the United States.

In the confrontation between socialism and imperialism, all services and ideological centers of the enemy allocate a major role to religion, regarding it as a force capable of weakening the socialist system and make things easier for anticomunism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

Religion has become a lucrative bet today because on one hand, the religious ideology is the only ideology officially allowed in our country which runs counter to Marxism-Leninism. This is a legal channel for penetrating the conscience of Soviet people by using views hostile to us. On the other hand, religion serves as a sort of screen for exporting bourgeois ideology, as a useful means for concealing the true content of the propaganda material designated for the masses.

Huge ideological centers such as the Vatican, Slavonic Mission in Sweden, World Society of Jehovah Witnesses, World Union of Baptists, Clandestine Evangelization in Communist Countries based in the United States, the Center for Religious and Communist Studies in Britain, the People's Mission in Finland, and others are all lined up against the USSR and other socialist countries. The main directions of their subversive activities are: to strengthen clandestine religious sectarian formations in the USSR, to distract

believers from active participation in the construction of communism, to direct churches and sects which are loyal to Soviet power to anti-public positions, to broaden the existing and create new illegal channels for maintaining communications between religious centers abroad and anti-Soviet elements among churchmen and sectarians in the USSR.

The most reactionary fragment of the leading personnel of the Baptists-Schismatics has become illegal and is conducting hostile and antisocial work. They incite young people to refuse to serve in the Soviet Army, they encourage believers to write petitions on emigrating from the USSR, and so forth. They establish illegal communication channels with foreign centers in order to spread slanderous materials.

Thus, in October 1980, activities of the Council of Baptist Activists-Schismatics, who used to bring into the republic and spread materials of the illegal publishing establishment "Khristianin" and also religious literature were curtailed. During that operation, over 4,000 copies of religious-propagandist literature were found and expropriated and also several methodical theses for organizing correspondence Bible courses, 65 recordings of the contents of foreign broadcasts, and leaflets with fabrications on the situation of believers in the USSR.

With the aim of drawing young people into their fold, in a number of towns in Belorussia under the roof of houses of prayer, they form choirs and orchestras for rendering religious songs and verses. Young sectarians are asked to deliver sermons, they are taught to conduct religious propaganda among nonbelievers, and trips of young sectarians to prayer gatherings and to other communities are organized.

The sectarian leaders organize for their young illegal Bible gatherings, courses, and study circles in order to train preachers and choirs and orchestra conductors. Very often, they hold their gatherings under the guise of weddings, to which members of the same sect from other oblasts are invited. Such gatherings were held in Grodno, Brest, and other towns of the republic.

It is obvious that religion, as a complex social evil, cannot be eliminated by way of instantly banning it. Its removal can be achieved only by strengthening atheistic propaganda and by exposing the reactionary activities of the inspirers and organizers of the sectarian underground and of the entire clerical and sectarian aktiv. For, as Lenin taught, any denigration of the socialist ideology, any departure from it means, no more and no less, to lend strength to bourgeois ideology.

CSO: 1811/65

REGIONAL

COUNTERPROPAGANDA COUNCIL FORMED IN MOLDAVIAN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by V. Novosadyuk, correspondent of the Moldavian Telegraph Agency: "In Irreconcilable Positions"]

[Text] "Needed is a well-considered, unified, dynamic and effective counterpropaganda system." (from material of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum)

A council on counterpropaganda was formed in the Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute imeni I. Kryange. One of the first measures to be carried out within the walls of the VUZ was a cycle of evening meetings under the motto "Being Irreconcilable to Bourgeois Ideology and Morality."

The lectures, discussions and evening meetings on this subject took place in all institute faculties. Well-known scientists of the republic spoke before the future teachers. These measures, as a rule, concluded with a vigorous exchange of opinions on increasing political vigilance and on the various forms and methods of counterpropaganda work. In the institute, there were reader conferences on the book by N.N. Yakovlev, "TsRU protiv SSSR" [CIA Against USSR].

"The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum spoke clearly of the need to intensify counterpropaganda," says institute rector I.G. Borshevich. "We see our main task in training our youth in political vigilance, in its irreconcilability with hostile views and in the ability to oppose the ideological diversion of the class adversary. It was with this purpose that the counterpropaganda council was created."

To resist bourgeois ideology as required, it is necessary to carry on active daily counterpropaganda. The party organization and the rectorate of the Kishinev State Medical Institute put this party demand at the head of their activities.

"The evening question and answer sessions on the theme 'The Present Stage of the Ideological Struggle and the Intrigue of Ideological Saboteurs Against the Socialist World' have been popular," relates D.S. Kroytor, secretary of the institute party committee. "They are participated in by

scientists from various VUZ's of the city and the MSSR Academy of Sciences, as well as by specialists who have had assignments abroad. For example, institute rector V. Kh. Anestiadi had some interesting things to say about his impressions from an assignment in France. As witnesses to the Western way of life, they gave concrete examples to illustrate the falseness of bourgeois rights and freedoms, and they revealed the advantages of the socialist way of life.

The thematic evenings, devoted to questions concerning the political vigilance of Soviet people, also took place in the State University imeni V.I. Lenin, in the Polytechnic Institute imeni S. Lazo and in other VUZ's of the city. They are now distinguished by a variety of formats and subjects. For example: "The Western World in the Eyes of Soviet People," "We, the Soviet People, Have Our Own Pride," "Two Worlds, Two Ways of Life," "Youth and the Ideological Struggle," and "Being Vigilant Is Everyone's Duty."

Speaking before the youth of the VUZ's in lectures and discussions that disclosed the intrigue of ideological saboteurs and falsifiers of Moldavian history were leading scientists of the republic, including members of the MSSR Academy of Sciences A.M. Lazarev and N.G. Korletyanu, Doctor of Historical Sciences A.M. Lazarev and N.G. Korletyanu, Doctor of Historical Sciences K.V. Stratievskiy, Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. D. Laryushin and others.

It is characteristic that all of these measures were perceived positively by teachers as well as by the student body. Speaking is V. Bunekale, a student of the philological department of the Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute:

"The discussions on political vigilance made a great impression on me and my comrades. They provide a lot of cognitive material and teach us to discern more clearly the intentions of class enemies and to be knowledgeable in resisting their ideological assaults on the foundations of Soviet society."

By spreading bourgeois ideology, revisionist theories and nationalistic and Zionist ideas among the youth, Western ideological saboteurs are counting on evoking in youth a distrust of the policies of the party and the government, on undermining belief in communist ideals, on sowing a nonpolitical and pessimistic mood, on opening the way to demagogic and petty criticism and on inculcating a consumer approach to life, stressed D. Kh. Muntyan, deputy chairman of the MSSR KGB, in one of the talks before the youth of the VUZ's. But the entire course of the struggle with the ideological diversion of imperialism shows the futility of its attempts to shake the ideological conviction of Soviet people.

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CSO: 1800/379

REGIONAL

BAKU RADIO REVIEWS REPUBLIC'S NEWSPAPERS

GF202002 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 20 May 84

[From press review]

[Excerpt] How can the highest results be achieved in preparing cadres for resolving the question of further developing the country's fuel supply?

The newspapers report that this question--that is to say the ways and means of improving education and training in USSR institutes which prepare oil experts--has been discussed at a meeting held in Baku by representatives of institutes and head officials of higher education establishments. The newspapers also give coverage to the interview held with Ismail Ibragimov, director of the Azerbaijan Petrochemical Institute, in connection with the conclusion of the meeting.

Meanwhile, the newspapers report on a republic seminar held in Baku. The seminar debated matters related to the prophylaxis, diagnosis and (?treatment) of cardiac and vascular ailments. The seminar heard reports by renown scientists in Azerbaijan working in that particular medical field.

A group of Indian mine workers and scientists who are members of the Indian mine workers and scientists who are members of the Indian committee for oil and natural gas has departed Azerbaijan for India. While giving coverage to the [word indistinct] of the experts from that country, the newspapers also report on the remarks of (Sarge Baharshe), the head of the delegation. He highly praised the experience gained by Azerbaijan oil workers. The Indian expert also noted that such contacts contribute toward further consolidating the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

The newspapers also carry reports on the visit a Soviet delegation composed of a number of members of the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace is currently paying to Colombia. This delegation is headed by writer Makhsut Ibragim Bayov, who is also the chairman of the Azerbaijan Committee for the Defense of Peace. The Soviet delegation has called on the writers union in Colombia. Makhsut Ibragim Bayov has explained the effort the Soviet Union is making in the struggle being waged for peace and the work of the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace for warding off the threat of nuclear war. During the meeting, the development of literature in both countries and the role of writers in the movement for peace and against war were discussed.

The Azerbaijan SSR will organize Soviet days in Norway in October during the current year. The republic's newspapers report that the arrival of a delegation of members of the Norway-USSR society in preparation for this. The deputy chairman and one of the members of the society's executive committee are among the members of the delegation.

While welcoming the guests, Nabi Babayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural relations with Foreign Countries, said that Soviet days have been successfully organized by Azerbaijan in 30 countries during the past few years. He said: We rest assured that success awaits the representatives from Azerbaijan in Norway.

The guests from Norway are acquainting themselves with sites of interest and museums in Baku and conferring with cultural officials and communal representatives in Azerbaijan.

CSO: 1831/120

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DISCUSSES ECONOMICS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 1984 carries a 150-word article on page 2 outlining a scientific session of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The topics of discussion included increasing the effectiveness of capital investment in the economy as a whole, and more scientific research on the financing, advancement of loans, and material-technological supplies to territorial-production complexes. The TPKs of Kazakhstan were noted for the growth in their economic potential.

Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and many other republics, department and ministry officials of Kazakhstan took part in the meetings.

### KAZAKH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 1984 carries a 100-word article on page 3 noting a meeting of the Presidium and the inter-departmental commission of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. The discussions were focused on efforts to improve the informational-propaganda materials which are to be directed overseas. Over the past 3 years, approximately 140,000 copies of publications depicting life in Kazakhstan have been sent out to foreign societies and organizations with ties of friendship with the USSR. In addition, some 55 exhibits of Kazakh painting and national arts have been displayed overseas.

CSO: 1830/502

REGIONAL

BLOC COMMUNIST PARTIES NEED UNITY, CENTRALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Sh. Shakhalilov entitled "The Party's Weapon Against Opportunism." The article is written against the background of Lenin's article "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward" which, in Shakhalilov's words, "has not lost its significance for today."

The article stresses at some length Lenin's declarations that unity, iron discipline, and centralism are vital for effective organization and functioning of the party. Shakhalilov juxtaposes the two early definitions of party members: that of Martov [Yuli Osipovich] which says a party member must render regular personal cooperation under the direction of one of [the party's] organizations; that of Lenin which says party membership involves "personal participation in one of the party organizations." He interprets these statements as "two opposed approaches, two irreconcilable world views: petty bourgeois disunity as opposed to proletarian organization."

The party is inconceivable, says the author, without iron discipline and the principle of democratic centralism. Its principles of organization are selective membership, recognition of a single discipline, the elected nature and accountability of party organs, the subordination of the minority to the majority, criticism and self-criticism, centralism, collectiveness, communication between the leadership and the masses, and the support of creative initiative from below. History has shown the negative consequences of losing sight of these principles. The ranks of the party become overfilled with "opportunists" who hold their own interests above those of the workers and control over the activity of the lower organizations is lost.

The communist parties of capitalist countries have not been the only ones to make the mistake of loose control over party membership. Several of the socialist countries have felt the effects of neglecting Leninist principles, says Shakhalilov. He notes they have observed "the weakening of the party's role in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland that created a threat to the socialist order in these countries. And only decisive remedies of the mistakes and strict observation of the organizational principles restored the party's authority and fortified the position of socialism."

Shakhalilov summarizes Lenin's remarks on the threat to party purity represented by the intelligentsia with its characteristic "bourgeois individualism, opportunism, and its lack of the ability to discipline and organize itself." He cites statistics indicating the growth of worker membership in the party from 52 percent in the period between the 23d and 24th congresses to 58.6 percent between the 25th and 26th.

The article ends with the observation that self-criticism is the way to confront and eliminate the unsolved problems that hinder forward movement toward the goal of communism. One should not, however, fall victim to the viewpoint of hostile propaganda that exploits socialist self-criticism in order to prove the existence of a crisis in socialist society.

"The ideas in Lenin's article have been confirmed often in practice. But their significance will increase in proportion as the ranks of the international communist movement grow, and as our country moves along the road to communism."

#### UKRAINIAN GORKOM PLENUM ELECTS FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Jun 84 on page 3 reports on the Sevastopol' gorkom plenum which was held 31 May to deal with organizational matters. Gorkom first secretary B. V. Chernichkin was relieved of his duties "in connection with his transfer to other work." A. P. Smolyannikov, formerly an inspector for the Ukrainian Communist Party, was elected gorkom first secretary in his place. A. A. Titarenko, second secretary and buro member of the Ukrainian Communist Party, spoke at the meeting on questions of the city party organization's fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

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17 July 1984